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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE news, and even the silences, proceeding from Europe are pregnant with suggestion of vast events whose fruition may be a matter of days or even hours. The fighting capacity of nations requires one absolutely essential ingredient—a hope, and a reasonable hope, of at least escaping ultimate utter defeat. That hope is no longer available to the Axis peoples. Without it a few choice battalions may fight on for glory alone, but the mass armies of the twentieth century will not, and above all, the purely industrial armies on whom the fighting armies depend will not. And it is on these industrial armies, the men and women in the factories and the transportation systems, that the pressure of overwhelming air power is now being relentlessly applied.

The Italians will adapt themselves to their new position in the world with no great difficulty, and indeed it will not be a specially difficult position. They have never taken very seriously the theory that they were the Lords of the Mediterranean; it was an operatic pose rather than a heartfelt conviction, and they will be glad to find themselves pursuing policies which involve a smaller Roman Empire but a much larger Roman meal.

For the Germans the outlook is infinitely darker. It is not a question of what will be done to them by the governments of Great Britain or the United States or Russia, or by the peoples of the nations whom they have so hideously enslaved. Anything done to Germans by non-Germans is a minor matter in the tragedy that is now unfolding. The horror of the darkness into which Germany is now passing is that it is a darkness which Germans have themselves made inevitable.

The state of France after the Napoleonic collapse affords no parallel; the French could at least assure themselves that they had fought to bring what they conceived as liberty to Europe, even if it proved not to be the kind of liberty that Europe desired. The Nazis have fought, and the fundamental doctrine of their dogma proclaims it, to bring slavery to Europe, to place the entire continent, and after it the entire world, at the feet of the Master Race; and the Master Race has been shown to lack the power for mastery. The faith of all Germany has been pinned to a dogma which has been proved false, and to a human being who has been proved most fallible.

To these things the Germans have sacrificed everything—religion, honor, family ties, moral feelings, personal ambition, life itself;—and these things are swept away. The misery which the Nazi regime has inflicted on Europe has been immense, but compared with the misery which is in store for those who served that regime it is a small matter. What we suffer at the hands of others is nothing compared with what we suffer through our own errors.

Good Candidates

WE HAVE been agreeably surprised at the high quality of the great majority of the new candidates who are presenting themselves in the provincial arena at this election, and at the disappearance from the lists of a number of the old-style ward politician type. (We should not like this observation to be applied to the case of our valued contributor, Col. Fraser Hunter, whose elimination from Toronto St. Patrick's we take to be due to failure to "nurse" the constituency rather than to personal deficiencies; but at least he is replaced in the candidacy by an able and experienced administrator.) These are clearly not good days for the "hug-the-machine" politicians, and men of repute and standing are in keen demand and are in a position to compel the party organizations to conform with their wishes.

These remarks apply as much to the CCF candidates as to those of any other party, with this sole qualification, that they are all very young and practically without experience, so that if they should be called upon to form a Government they would be in much the same position as the U.F.O. in 1919, with no experienced administrators to call into their councils. The chances of their being so called upon are however somewhat remote, and the presence of an energetic minority group of young Laborites would do the Legislature no harm.

We do not as a rule advise the electors to place their votes mainly on considerations of the personal character of the candidates, except where a candidate is so obviously bad that the party needs to be rebuked for putting him up; for it seems to us that usually the issues between the parties are more important than the personal merits of the individuals who represent them. But this looks like a contest in which voting by personality might be highly desirable. The general caliber of the membership of the existing Legislature is, with six or eight exceptions, distressingly low. Where it can be improved by the sending in of a much abler man of the other party we fancy the cause of good provincial government may be well served by doing so, no matter what party or combination of parties gets hold of the offices as a result.

Photo by Karsh.

GENERAL GIRAUD, CO-CHAIRMAN WITH GENERAL DE GAULLE OF FRANCE'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION, MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION IN OTTAWA LAST WEEK.

Late Duncan McArthur

AS WE go to press comes news of the tragically sudden death of the Hon. Duncan McArthur, Minister of Education in the Hepburn, Conant and Nixon administrations of Ontario, and one of the most universally respected men in the public life of the Dominion. A severe illness two years ago, unquestionably due in large measure to overwork and overstrain in the work of his office, had considerably reduced Dr. McArthur's activities; but in the last few months his intense interest in the election campaign, and his profound loyalty to his colleagues, apparently led him to undertake more than he should have done.

He was personally responsible for the generous program of free advanced education for needy students which he outlined in a recent broadcast.

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Isolation Not Dead

See article by Lionel Gelber on page 5

The Soldier Vote

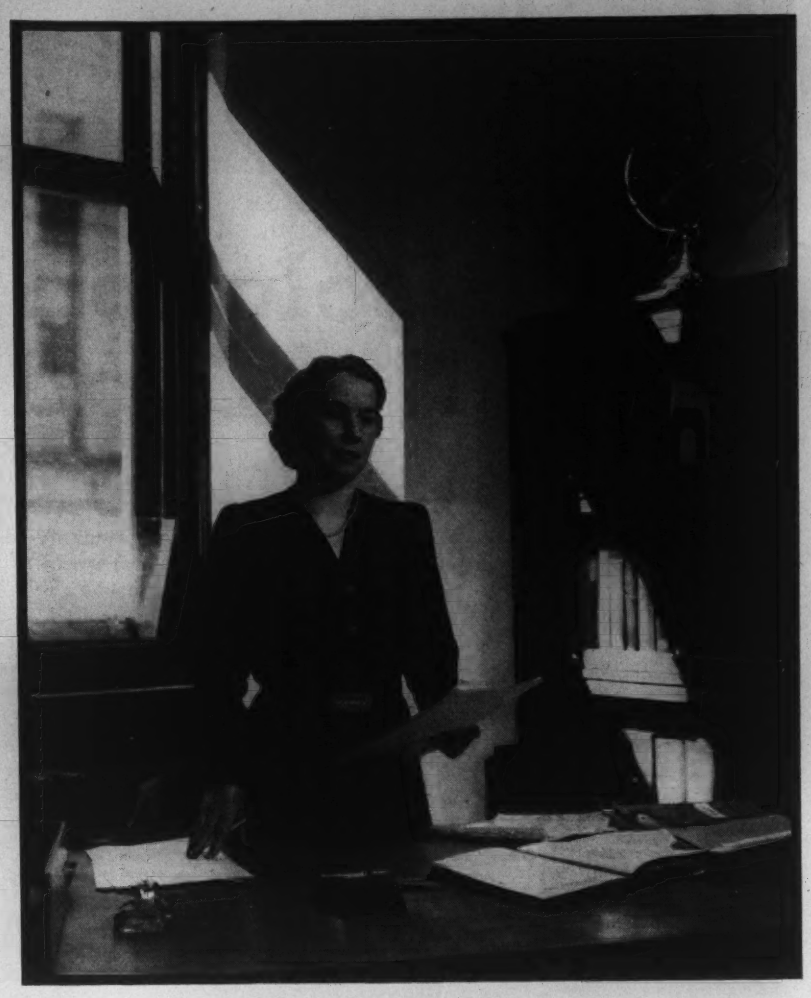
WE ARE not, we confess, greatly surprised at the news from correspondents in Britain that the Ontario soldiers are taking the Ontario election not only with complete calm but with a very extensive lack of interest. This is not an election like that of 1917, in which it can be suggested to the troops that they are voting on the question whether they shall receive adequate reinforcements or whether they shall be "abandoned" in the field of battle. This is merely an election on provincial issues, in which most of the troops took little interest even when they were in Canada, and about which they have heard next to nothing since they proceeded overseas. They do not know the names of the candidates, and many of them have only the vaguest idea of the constituency in which they vote. A good number of them left the country before the Conservative party had even begun to set about the reconstruction process which has so immensely renewed its strength, and also before the CCF set about the establishment of its close relations with organized labor, while nine-tenths of them can have only the dimmest idea of the nature and motives of the gyrations through which the provincial Liberal party has passed during the current year.

Since the execution of a proxy form involves quite a little trouble, and since there may often be a measure of hesitancy as to which of several relatives or friends should be entrusted with the proxy, it will not be surprising if the military vote proves to be relatively small; nor will it afford any convincing proof either that the soldiers are poor citizens (we at home, with all the issues before us, do not do our duty fully enough to be entitled to throw any reproaches at them) or that the system devised for allowing them to vote was inadequate.

Party Propaganda

THE conviction entertained by some—not all, fortunately,—of the Conservative members of the House of Commons that everything printed or published by any agency of the Dominion Government must be Liberal party propaganda leads to some very curious results. The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT was asked some months ago to write an article on the effect of the war upon Canada, for the first issue of a periodical called *Canadian Affairs*, and intended for circulation among the officers and non-coms. of the Canadian forces outside of Canada, who are naturally in some danger of going short of information concerning what goes on in their home land. The main purpose of the periodical is to provide material for the discussion groups and classes on current affairs which have for some time been an important element in the non-military education of forces under arms in several English-speaking armies—British, American and Canadian. The invitation, which proceeded in the first place from military sources (though the supervision of the periodical was later taken over by W.I.B.), seemed to be one which should be complied with, and the article was written

(Continued on Page Three)



MARGARET MACKINTOSH, M.B.E. *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Canada's Woman Labor Authority

BY COROLYN COX

MARGARET MACKINTOSH is *the* Canadian authority on labor legislation and trade union law. She is one of a small group of distinguished civil servants in Ottawa whose titles give no evidence of their intrinsic value to the Dominion, but whose work and influence have an important long-range effect upon our history. She is described in the civil service listing as "Industrial Research Worker". She is a zealot. What she herself has made of a post that might have been colorless is the measure of herself. There are a number of women of her stature in similar work in the United States. In Canada, as a woman, she is unique.

Margaret Mackintosh got a proper Scottish foundation of staunch—and Presbyterian—character from her Highland-stock father, Inspector of Schools in Hastings County, Ont., and her Lowlands mother. In her home in Madoc, woman's capacity was never looked down upon. Five daughters were treated, in what was expected of them and in their education, just the same as two sons. The younger son, is, incidentally, the famous "Bill", head of the Department of Economics at Queen's University, currently on loan as special adviser to the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

The Mackintoshes were all reared in the public schools. Three girls and Bill took their B.A.'s at Queen's University. Margaret, born in 1890, took hers in 1913.

Up until about 1912, Queen's was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, its undergraduates took the kirk seriously, went to bible classes, and as a member of the University Missionary Society, Margaret engaged in Sunday afternoon "religious dissipation", going with a group to sing hymns in the House of Refuge. She lived in the one women's residence, with some dozen other girls, all young women of the same general kind.

Margaret specialized in English and History, took final honors in English, and celebrated her senior year by going as a student delegate to the world's Student Christian Federation Conference in the Catskills.

Directly after college, she had two years at home, when Mrs. Mackintosh saw that she got her due training and experience in the domestic arts, cooking, sewing, housekeeping and just living in a home, something that is occasionally forgotten today as ranking alongside honors in English! All Margaret knew about her own future was that she did not wish to teach, or at all events was not going to train as a teacher. When she decided to try the old Second Division Civil Service Examination, her father registered general opposition on the ground that if she went into government service she would spend the rest of her days "kicking against the pricks".

That examination, now superseded by special tests devised for special posts, was a thorough test of general intelligence. Women who passed it, however, were "segregated" from the men on the eligible list, the difference being that the men were all guaranteed a job, and nothing was promised for the women. They had just to sit around in case something turned up they could be permitted to take.

"The Knitting Club"

Miss Mackintosh was asked to come to Ottawa in September, 1915, to "assist" Elsie Saunders as Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, of which Mr. Foran was then chief. None of the new war departments came under the Civil Service in those days, and the work of the office dwindled until there was by no means enough to do. Mr. Foran referred to his office staff as "the knitting club". Margaret was told she might leave in March. She was offered a post in the Third Division, but refused it and went home. Two months later she was back, on a war job with the Naval Service, coding and decoding, on a salary of $41.66 per month.

Miss Mackintosh joined the Department of Labor in 1916, under F. A. Acland, a competent, well organized Deputy Minister who ran his department without fluster and bustle, applied to its problems a well stored, well trained mind. She went into the office of C. W. Bolton, who headed the Prices Branch, and her first job was to keep records of what other governments were doing to control prices, and help generally in wholesale and retail price work of a clerical nature.

In the spring of 1918, when World War One was at somewhat the stage we have reached now in World War Two, Miss Mackintosh was asked to go into the Library of the Department of Labor, develop its information side, when everyone, as now, was talking "reconstruction", so that the world could be made new "after the war"! Thus she started her life work.

For the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations, Miss Mackintosh prepared what she terms now "childish" memos on hours of labor, minimum wages and so forth. After the International Labor Office was set up in Geneva, she prepared under Gerald Brown information for them. Assiduously she stored away knowledge of what had been done in legislation the world over, through the process of reading everything that came into the Library, replying to endless letters requesting information from the Department.

First publication under her signature appeared in 1924, "Government Intervention in Labor Disputes in Canada", which was published in the *Queen's Quarterly*, and later as a pamphlet was reprinted twice by the Department of Labor.

Women Segregated

The following year Miss Mackintosh was lured away from her own work by Fred McGregor, who was deeply mired in the intricacies of the Combines Act, of which he had just been made Registrar. She endured separation from her field for three years, then returned with added enthusiasm and inner certainty that her self-made, individualistic "librarian" post was where she belonged.

It has often been said round Ottawa that had Miss Mackintosh been a man, she would long ago have been appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor, with resulting benefits to Canada by this time that it would be hard to estimate. Her own acceptance, however, of the fact that women are still "segregated" when it comes to these positions, is no doubt responsible in great measure for what she has accomplished. Inner content toward her own position in the scheme of things leaves her mind free to devote her full force objectively toward the things in which she believes. Her contentment by no means carries over to the status quo in labor legislation in Canada!

She questions why women in Canadian factories should work 50, 55, 60 and even more hours a week, when women in British factories are working 55 hours or less, Australian women not more than an average of 104 hours a fortnight, and in the U.S. the War Manpower Commission recommends not more than 48 hours a week. She is, she admits, a "maniac about child legislation", and would still like to see something done. She would, too, like to see improvement in Canada's factory legislation, which is so far out of date. In 1930 she wrote the pamphlet, "The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada". In '35 came the authoritative "Trade Union Law in Canada", followed by a brilliant series in the *Canadian Bar Review*. Her articles, notes and references in the *Labor Gazette* have enriched and vastly increased the value of that monthly publication. Every year she gets out a review of labor legislation in Canada. Her generously given assistance to others who are writing articles, speaking in public, compiling reports, spreads far and wide the results of her research.

Miss Mackintosh serves as Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labor Legislation, a Dominion-wide organization that includes members of commissions, boards and departments of labor from every province. She played an important part in founding this organization, which has as its object improved and uniform standards of labor legislation and enforcement.

Men in her field, provincial departments of labor, and universities consider Margaret Mackintosh an absolute authority. If she answers a question, they do not look to see whether she is right. They know her to be exactly correct. To her factual work she brings the characteristics that made her class at Queen's apply to her the quotation, "With brain to conceive, tongue to persuade and the hand to execute". Non-administrative, her work is the inspiration of other people to action. Her tremendous intellectual capacity has earned her a place among world authorities in labor legislation.

She would like to see smoothed out the unrest in Canadian industry arising largely from the difficulties of collective bargaining. If labor leaders and employers, says she, had placed before them adequate information in a persuasive and illuminating form, their problems would resolve themselves. The Labor Department she considers to be a "war department" covering the human factor. The Department of Munitions and Supply is concerned with industrial production. In her opinion very close cooperation between the two Departments is needed in order to achieve the necessary output of war supplies while safeguarding the welfare of Canadian workers.

In the last King's Birthday Honors list, Miss Mackintosh was awarded the M.B.E.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Right to Secede in Russia

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. MICHAEL MUTZAK, in your issue of June 26, occupies nearly four times the space that I did, in purporting to answer my letter published in your issue of June 5 and yet entirely ignores my point. My sole point was that, as Eastern Galicia (referred to by your correspondent as Western Ukraine) had never, at any period of its history, been under the political jurisdictions of Russia, it could not be said correctly, that its inhabitants owed allegiance to the Socialist Soviet Republic of the Ukraine and, through that, to the U.S.S.R. Of the aspirations of its inhabitants I said nothing, that not being germane to my argument; but since your correspondent has brought the matter up, I must deal with it.

There can be no doubt whatever that, prior to the nineteenth century, Eastern Galicia was not considered, either by its inhabitants or by others, as a portion of the Ukraine. Their country was universally known as Ruthenia and they as Ruthenians. But in the nineteenth century came a great change and they now call themselves Ukrainians and consider their country as a portion of the Ukraine. They did not like Polish rule and would no doubt prefer, if that were possible, to form part of a really independent Ukraine. But, being for the most part Catholics, they certainly do not desire union with the U.S.S.R., where their religion would be proscribed. The Canadian Ukrainians (other than the Communists) are of course loyal to Canada. Thirty thousand of them are in the Canadian Army Overseas.

Your correspondent says the people of Western Ukraine "voted overwhelmingly to unite with the Soviet Ukrainian Republic in the 1939 plebiscite." Surely your correspondent is not seriously suggesting that the result of this so-called plebiscite meant anything at all. Had the Germans, after their occupation, held a plebiscite, the result would have been equally overwhelming, for union with Germany, as it in fact was in White Russia, where such a "plebiscite" was held, with that result. A "plebiscite" under an armed occupation always produces results nearing 100%. A fair way to test the desires of the people of Western Ukraine, would be to hold, after the war, a real plebiscite, under international auspices.

Your correspondent refers to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as "voluntarily federated with other Republics in the U.S.S.R., with the right to secession guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution." Here again, your correspondent cannot be serious. Not one of the seventeen so-called republics that together constitute the U.S.S.R. is free in that or indeed in any other respect. I do not suppose that there is any public man in the United States, England or Canada, who is a greater friend of Soviet Russia than is Joseph E. Davies; and yet, in his final report to the United States Government upon closing his mission as minister to Moscow, this is what he says:—

"*The Communist Party and the Government.* The government in fact consists of a very small group of men, who control the Communist Party. The government is no more than the agent of the Communist Party, and takes orders from it. Realistically, the government is in fact one man—Stalin the 'strong' man, who survived the contest, completely disposed of all competitors, and is completely dominant. He appears to be the type of 'easy boss', quiet, self-effacing, but nevertheless the real power. The government is a dictatorship not 'of the proletariat', as professed, but 'over the proletariat'. It is completely dominated by one man."

Acting, no doubt on such information as conveyed to him by Mr. Davies, President Roosevelt said, on February 11, 1940:—

"The Soviet Nation, as everybody knows that has the courage to face the facts, is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world."

Ottawa, Ont. W. L. SCOTT.

"Bossy Man" Goes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE day of the "bossy man" among the Chinese in British Columbia has come to an end. The Hillcrest Lumber Company, of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, is now paying wages direct to its Oriental employees, instead of through a "tyee" Chinaman, and other concerns in the district have been warned by the Department of Labor that they must conform to regulations which forbid payments through intermediaries.

So far as can be learned, the Hillcrest was the last big firm in B.C. to follow the practice established nearly sixty years ago, when the Onderdonk Brothers brought in coolies to help build the Canadian Pacific Railway from its western terminus. As none of the laboring Chinamen could speak English, all business with them had to be transacted through "bossy men", many of whom held their subordinates in a state of practical slavery until they had discharged the debt incurred in bringing them to this land of promise. It was natural enough, in the circumstances, that wages should be paid through the bosses.

Vancouver, B.C. P. W. LUCE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

and duly appeared. It met with approval in some quarters at least, for the corresponding periodical of the British forces, *Current Affairs*, asked for permission to reprint it, which was gladly granted both by *Canadian Affairs* and by the author of the article.

Mr. Diefenbaker produced the first issue of *Canadian Affairs* in the House of Commons on Tuesday of last week, recited the rubric "Not to be reprinted in whole or in part without permission of the Wartime Information Board of Canada," read the note to the effect that the views expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of National Defence or any other government authority, and then went on: "Therefore the information that is given in *Canadian Affairs* for the benefit of soldiers overseas may be propaganda of the worst kind, and I use the word propaganda in the sense of political party propaganda." He was informed by the Prime Minister, that the first issue had received the lively approval of Lieutenant-General McNaughton, and replied: "That still does not answer what I say, namely that the information given in the form in which it is given may operate as nothing but party propaganda."

At a later stage in the debate Mr. Diefenbaker referred to the British publications of similar intent and design, and said "I know those British publications, and they do not contain any of the political references this booklet contains. I will read one of them, and I would ask the committee whether or not it contains information objectively given for the benefit of the troops overseas." He then read two passages from the article under discussion:

> The social effects of this steeply graduated taxation will be incalculable. Only a small fraction of them is now visible, because taxpayers have not yet adjusted their style of living to their new circumstances.
>
> Any expectation that this rate of taxation can be much lessened after the war is fast disappearing, as it comes to be realized that Canada cannot avoid sharing in the burden of putting Europe and the Orient on their feet again, and as political parties vie with one another in their promises of legislation for social betterment at home. It cannot be said that there is any serious resentment about these changes, which are accepted as inevitable and as likely in the long run to be beneficial to the nation; the chief concern of the "successful" classes is to preserve some area of opportunity for private enterprise.

Mr. Hanson then said: "We ought to have some explanation why political propaganda like that is put out in the guise of objective information to the army."

Mr. King replied: "My hon. friend knows that it is not political propaganda. What is the sense of trying to create the impression that it is political propaganda? It is nothing of the kind." Mr. Pouliot then rose and complained of the number of non-Canadians in the government services, and the subject was dropped.

We have reprinted the two paragraphs cited by Mr. Diefenbaker, and described as political propaganda by Mr. Hanson, because we are anxious that our readers should form their own opinions as to whether they are political propaganda or not. They are the only passages in a rather lengthy article which Mr. Diefenbaker thought sufficiently propagandist to serve the purpose of his argument. We do not want our readers to take our opinion, or Mr. King's opinion, that they are not propagandist; we want them to form their own.

But if these sentences are political party propaganda, what in heaven's name is not?

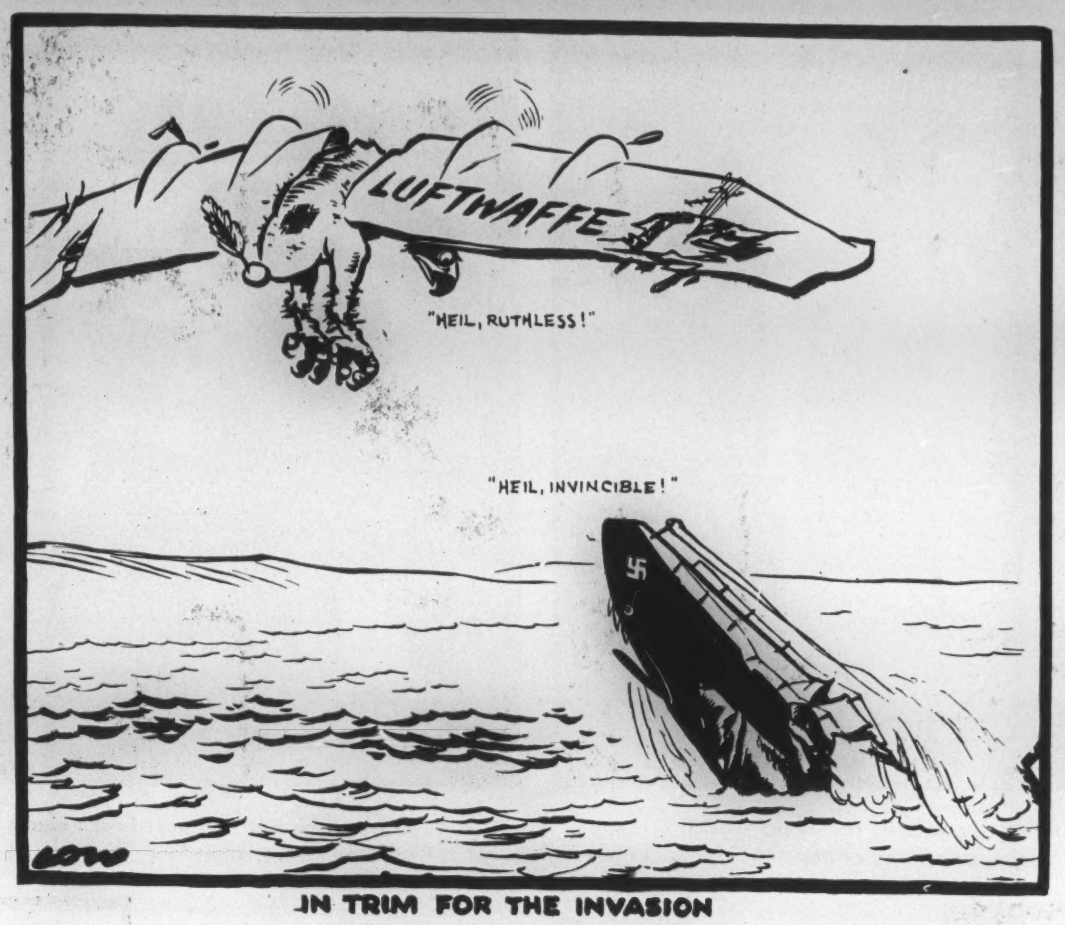
DOWN-TOWN VANCOUVER

NOWHERE, nowhere in the mortal world
Streets with so many glum, grim-featured
Women about. Do they smile at home in their
houses?
Do they laugh in horrible orgies and carouses?
Do they set their lips with a clamp, the careful
creatures,
First thing in the morning? Or were they
born uncurled?
With children and pets perhaps are they gay
and frolic-natured?
Do they giggle in secret, or alone with their
lawful spouses?
This crowd so many-faced, so little-laughtered,
This tight-lipt town, grim womaned and grim-
girled.

JOHN SMALACOMBE.

IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.



IN TRIM FOR THE INVASION

The Claims of Eire

MR. POULIOT is certainly losing no time in entering a plea for Canadian help for Eire after the war. On July 9 in the Commons he expressly accused Canada of giving the cold shoulder to Eire, and went on: "When the war is over it will be over for the neutrals as well as for those who have been at war. In my humble opinion the duty of Canada, which has been doing so much for other countries, immediately after the war will be to do everything possible for Ireland, not only for Eire but for Northern Ireland as well."

This is a very interesting idea, and seems to fit in well with Mr. Omer Heroux's decision to include the Irish in Canada among the "non-British" bloc which he hopes to set up in order to establish real freedom in this poor trampled Empire-ridden Dominion. Canada will no doubt continue, at least for a time, after the war to extend to Eire the same treatment in regard to immigration as to other British countries, thus making it the only country in the world whose citizens can automatically become citizens of Canada by residence alone in spite of having been neutral throughout the Second World War. Beyond that, we doubt whether much can, or should, be done. There are numerous countries which because they entered the war on our side have undergone the most frightful devastation. Does Mr. Pouliot suggest that Eire is in greater need for, and has a greater claim on, Canadian help than Greece or Norway or Holland?

There are still a number of neutral countries in the world, and if some of these are less prosperous than others the task of aiding them might be left to the more prosperous in their own group. The Franco regime in Spain and the Salazar regime in Portugal should have done fairly well out of the war. For that matter it seems unlikely that even Eire is as impoverished as Mr. Pouliot suggests—or will be when she gets back the numerous Irishmen who have been fighting and working for the United Nations cause outside of the country and getting paid by the British taxpayers. It seems odd that some people, who have been trying to maintain that Canada is ruining herself by making contributions to the common cause of the fighting nations, should now advocate contributions to the cause of a neutral.

Journalistic Honesty

OUR good friend Mr. Norman Jaques, Social Credit member of the House of Commons for Wetaskiwin, is so convinced of the validity of the A plus B theorem that he is sure that the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT must also be convinced of it, and must be concealing his conviction in order to go on drawing his salary. "The only difference between him and me is that he is paid to say that he does not believe in it. I wonder how long he would remain as editor of SATURDAY NIGHT were he to come out with a confession of faith in Douglas's A plus B theorem?"

This, as Mr. Graydon very promptly and properly pointed out, raises the whole issue of journalistic honesty. The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, we need hardly say, is not paid to say either that he believes or that he does not believe in Social Credit or any of its doctrines. He is paid to maintain and extend, so far as in him lies, the circulation and influence of this paper. Unquestionably there are certain causes which he cannot advocate and still hope to extend that circulation and influence; reader disapproval would be too strong. Whether Social Credit is one of those causes we do not know; Mr. Bowman of the Ottawa *Citizen* advocates it, and it does not appear to do his paper any particular harm.

If the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, as the result of an experience of conversion, were to come to believe in the A plus B theorem (which we can solemnly assure Mr. Jaques he does not do at present) and to feel that it was his duty to propagate it, he would either have to resign at once, if convinced that such advocacy would harm the paper, or else to set about propagating it gradually and moderately, in the hope that his readers might overcome any initial repugnance and come to accept it like himself. If this hope were found to be unjustified—if the circulation and influence of the paper visibly decreased—it would be his duty to resign eventually anyhow, even if he were not called upon to do so; the paper is not his property, and his obligation is to maintain and not to destroy it.

The trouble with people of Mr. Jaques's stripe—and the field in which they operate is by no means confined to the currency and credit questions—is that they are unable to conceive that anybody but themselves can be right, and therefore they cannot believe that anybody can honestly hold any other opinion than their own. If this were true life would be much simpler, for a dishonestly held opinion has little vitality and little propagating power. In reality there is not an opinion currently held in Canada today that is not honestly held by some, and usually the great majority, of its advocates. We believe even Mr. Jaques to be perfectly honest.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE time draws near in Germany when "Heil Hitlers" will give place to "Hit Heilers."

•

Captured Italian generals say that Italians "think kindly" of the British. That is one of the advantages of being captured; they wouldn't dare talk so frankly if Mussolini were around.

•

Politics

Picture in the papers,
Name on every tongue;
Cheers and praise and honor
. . . For the man who won.

•

A recent Italian broadcast announced a shake-up in the command of the Italian Navy. Trying to make us believe there still is an Italian Navy, eh?

•

Vacation Blues

You may have four bags and a trunk or two,
And your hat-box, smart and gay,
All packed as tight as a pot of glue
When you start on your holiday.
But when you rest at the Mountain Inn
Or a sea-shore House of Gloom,
The ashes of discontent begin
To filter about the room.

There are comfy garments for chilly nights
And airies for heat of noon,
And hob-nailed boots for scaling the heights
And sandals, the bather's boon,
But as you search, with a tightened lip,
At the last you must confess
That you quite forgot your new rayon slip
That goes with your ball-room dress.

And where is your husband's favorite pipe
And his can of Old Virginny,
And the box of ginger, preserved and ripe,
For pains underneath the pinny?
—For all the packers of every breed
May pack till they're nearly blind,
But ever the special things you need
Are the things you leave behind.

J. E. M.

•

Post-war Planning

From a description of the Montreal Economic Council: "The duties of the committees and sub-committees will be to reconcile their problems and difficulties, each in its own sphere. The resultant recommendations will then pass to the Technical Advisory Commissions, which, acting as a general clearing house, will reconcile such recommendations for rational integration in a general plan of action. The Executive Committee of the Council will study and analyze the reports of the Technical Advisory Commissions, and submit proposals to the main body—the Council itself. The Council will present plans to appropriate government authorities or to the sponsoring organizations. In brief, the machinery of the Greater Montreal Economic Council will provide. . . "

We doubt it.

•

Lines for My Book-plate

If this book return to me
Grateful will I be to thee.
If away it stay I trust
That it will not gather dust.

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER

•

Canada's anaesthetists have formed a national association. They probably just want to get together and gas a bit.

•

A pickle factory in Ontario is making incendiary bombs. They will be as good on Hamburg as the old products were on hamburgers.

•

"Children may be deemed luxuries, or assets, or liabilities."—Editorial in *Food for Thought*, published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

The nation which does not deem them necessities is going to have a lot of food for thought.

•

That forty percent that Speaker Clark talks about seems to be comprised of some pretty inarticulate people.

•

"Three strikes and you're out" was once the familiar phrase in the United States. Today the cry is: "One strike and you're in—jail!"

•

Lead editorial in the Midland *Free Press Herald* starts out: "Liquor in Ontario is almost out of hand." Our drinking friends complain it is almost out of reach.

•

Those Red Cross people are certainly out for blood.

Learning how to make the most of meagre rations is part of the relief worker's job.

Their free time is given over to the study of languages, chiefly French and German.

"Post-Warriors" Prepare

IN BRITAIN the Society of Friends, or Quakers, is taking seriously the problem of help for Europe after the war. Over a thousand potential relief workers have been enrolled for a part time course of study on conditions prevailing on the Continent and on the principles governing Quaker relief. Members of the special post-war course were soon nicknamed "Post-warriors."

An old house in Devon for three years has been the Friends' training centre for relief workers. When taken over by them, the house, known as "Spiceland," was partly derelict and gave plenty of practice in building and construction. At Spiceland relief workers dispense with luxuries and do their own chores. They must eat their own rations and keep themselves fit for strenuous work. All round skill and adaptability are important assets for the worker who may be serving in a completely devastated area.

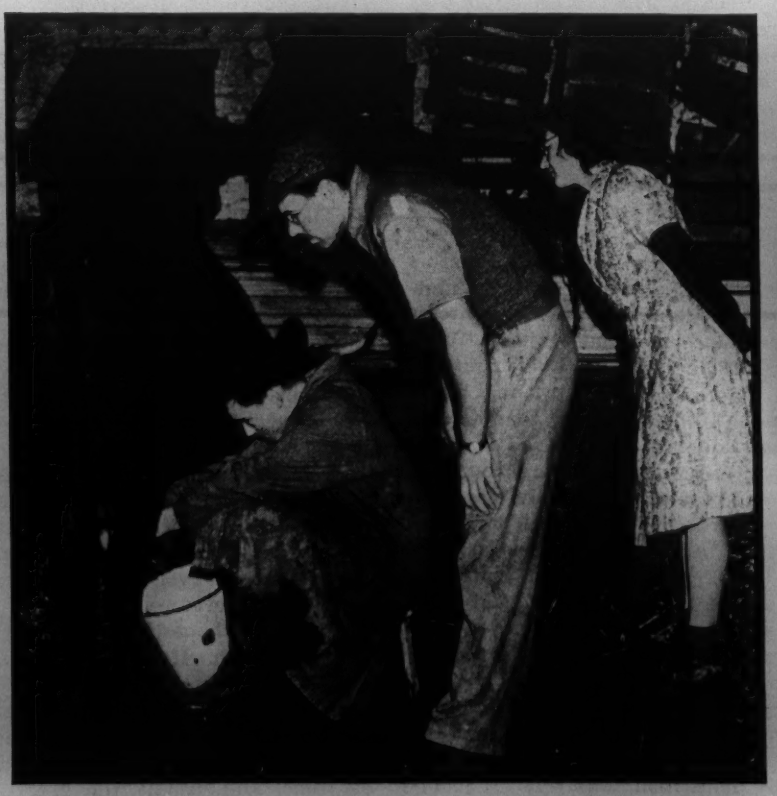
The Friends are not the only body actively interested in Post-War Relief, but of the organizations concerned they are, if not the biggest, by far the most famous. Millions in Europe are starving, homeless, exiled or exposed to disease. To help them effectively will certainly need government action and international organization for supplies and transport; a readiness on the part of the people in Britain and Canada to continue some form of rationing for a time, and a far bigger body of active relief workers than any one society can supply. Leading organizations are accordingly pooling their efforts through a Consultative Council.

But the Friends have a long experience of helping the victims of war, going back at least to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. During and after the last war a thousand English and a thousand American workers (not all of them Quakers themselves) went abroad to help build French villages, feed the starving in Germany, Austria and Russia, fight disease and restore cultivation. Now the Friends War Relief Service is helping blitz sufferers in this country. So when the time comes the Friends will be ready to go abroad again, bringing material help to the limit of their resources and with a message of reconciliation based on their conviction that all mankind is one family.

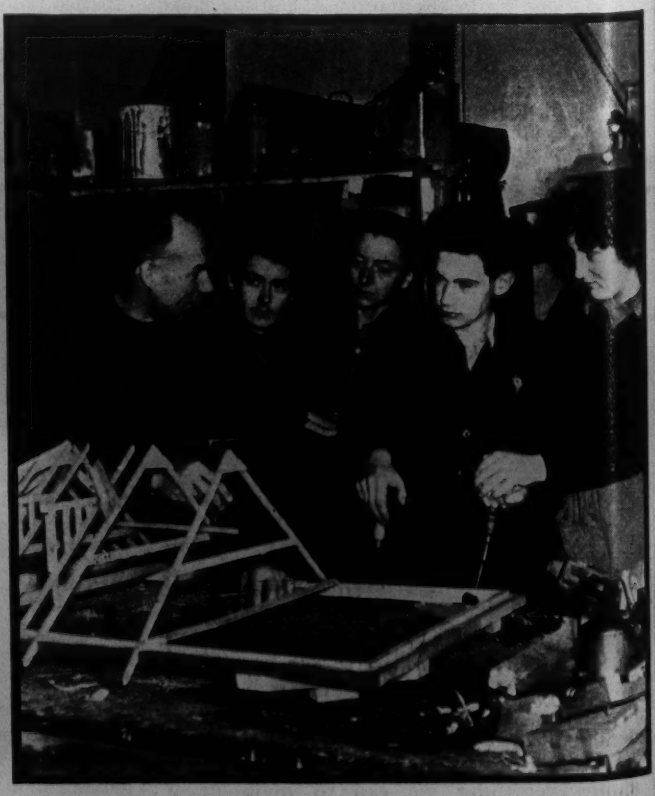
Doctors and nurses will have their hands full, so trainees are taught to deal with minor injuries.

Since farm machinery may not be available in devastated lands, relief workers learn animal husbandry.

These boys making furniture for Friends' evacuee hostels are acquiring skills they will apply later on.



In Europe local food production must speedily replace emergency supplies. Post-warriors expect to help with farm chores.



Millions of homes must be rebuilt and speedily. Students are taught the elements of relief construction.

U. S. Isolationism Not Dead

BY LIONEL GELBER

The most widely-read discussion on United States foreign affairs ever distributed is Walter Lippmann's recent book, "U.S. Foreign Policy."

Mr. Gelber believes that the book might have brought forward more completely the history of United States dependence on the goodwill of the Royal Navy, and other factors which illustrate the principle of the interdependence of nations. He also believes that along with some of the ills Mr. Lippmann has presented he might have suggested cures.

In this article, Mr. Gelber discusses these and other matters arising out of "U.S. Foreign Policy," and points out that a great present need for the United States is to adopt the British and Russian lead and get down to brass tacks.

THAT Mr. Walter Lippmann's new volume on American foreign policy should be a Book-of-the-Month and a best seller is its most valuable feature. A corrective process in the instruction of the American people has thus been begun. This is not to damn Mr. Lippmann's book with faint praise. As a popularizer he discharges his task with characteristic lucidity. But he says little that less celebrated writers on Anglo-American relations in particular and on world politics in general have not been saying for a number of years. What gives his book its unique merit is the wide attention being paid to the views expressed. For they are no longer hollow cries in the wilderness. Wisdom's still, small voice speaks at last in American accents and through a trumpet to every corner of the land.

There is much in "U.S. Foreign Policy" to elicit comment. That the Monroe Doctrine had no real existence apart from the goodwill of the Royal Navy is a point others have emphasized but one on which stress should always be laid. Special pleaders ought also to remember that the same truth applied to American intervention—or lack of any intervention other than verbal—in the Far East. The benevolence of Britain attended the United States in each one of her oversea ventures. The peril surrounding her during the Spanish War of 1898 is a cogent illustration of that. When the hostile chancelleries of Europe attempted to coalesce against the United States their machinations were scotched in London. To bring her to heel they required the support of British sea-power. It was not forthcoming. Austria and Spain resented the British attitude and the upshot was a crisis with Madrid over the defences of Gibraltar.

British Naval Rampart

The fact is that, while the United States carved out her empire, the Royal Navy formed a ring. Mr. Lippmann refers frequently to American commitments in the Caribbean, on the Atlantic and in the Pacific. But under what favorable strategic circumstances were most of them acquired? Some further analysis would have shed a fuller contemporary illumination on the great central principle of interdependence which he wishes to demonstrate.

The failure of the United States to survey the grounds of her world security may be a phenomenon for the social psychologist to explore no less than the historian. Yet is it not almost too much to expect that, in the light of her origins as a nation, she would be able to measure, soberly, comprehensively, and without prompting, the good fortune she enjoyed? The mainspring of her corporate independence was a revolution against Britain. That America flourished behind the floating ramparts of British power the Founding Fathers, in their later formulations of high policy, may have been frank to acknowledge to each other. But the common citizen was never told this and the few early leaders who knew better did not try to acquaint him with it. At its most hallowed source the national tradition constituted a recoil from Britain and the British; of its own accord it would scarcely be disposed to admit the daily protective debt the nation owed to them. For deeper than the gulf of geography was the cleavage of history.

To bridge them both was the job of statesmanship. Mahan saw this and so did John Hay. For his share in that vision John Hay's tenure of office was made a misery. Yet it is significant that, in the period when the United States became an imperial and world power, there should have been a Secretary of State who perceived how much the new status of his country was bound up in collaboration with Britain, and how much British global pre-eminence was in turn the buttress of the entire free world order. That Theodore Roosevelt was moved to similar thoughts emerges from his activities during the Russo-Japanese War and the first Moroccan crisis; but it must have been fear of repercussions in the United States even more than the constraints of diplomacy which kept the story of his far-ranging endeavors secret from the public. For Roosevelt was the reverse of taciturn and in private dwelt with unbounded pleasure on the things he had done.

Emotion Not Wisdom

Why did Hay have so rough a ride and what was it that could seal even the busy lips of Theodore Roosevelt? Mr. Lippmann offers only a partial explanation. For behind negative insolvency in policy were positive impulses in emotion. Anglophobia reduced even the most prescient American statesmen to cowardice. And with the tradition in which the older stock were bred Irish and German immigrants did not quarrel. Time after time the United States, since her rise to world power, has operated to her own disadvantage because of factors at once so strident and so sterile. Yet these cross-currents Mr. Lippmann tends to ignore. He thereby over-simplifies the reasons why American vital interests were not so much obscured as distorted. More seriously for future purposes he thus leaves too facile an impression of the ease with which the United States might now chart for herself a more profitable course.

Does the American political scene suggest, even at this grave juncture, that the rational has but to be disclosed and the irrational will be overthrown? Neither in domestic affairs with its governmental deadlocks, its class and race tensions, nor in the conduct of external affairs during the recent past, are the omens altogether reassuring. Yet unless they are, humanity cannot look to the United States for a calm appraisal of her own interests and of those broader world interests with which they must be integrated.

Even Mr. Lippmann's own work raises doubts. For when put to the test there is in it more than a trace of the insolvency which he himself deplores. Germany, he contends, will have ceased after this war to be capable of European and hence of Atlantic domination. And so it is assumed by him that any who ask for permanent American military intervention in Europe to maintain the post-war settlement must nourish designs on Russia. (P. 146). Do the Russians themselves believe that? It would be sad if they did. For this assumption is not only unsound but injurious. It may even be the old isolationist escapism in an up-to-date stream-lined disguise.

In 1942 when Russia herself signed the twenty-year Alliance with Britain it was framed specifically against the resurgence of German strength. Evidently neither Moscow nor London are as sure as Mr. Lippmann that the last has been heard of an aggressive Germany. By the same token they are less certain that they can safeguard either themselves or Europe against her without concrete military commitments. His comparison of war potentials does not convince, (pp. 144-5), for it is by striking first that a bellicose people such as the Germans have so often outweighed the greater yet immobile or unorganized resources of others. Will we never learn?

Wilson Not Upheld

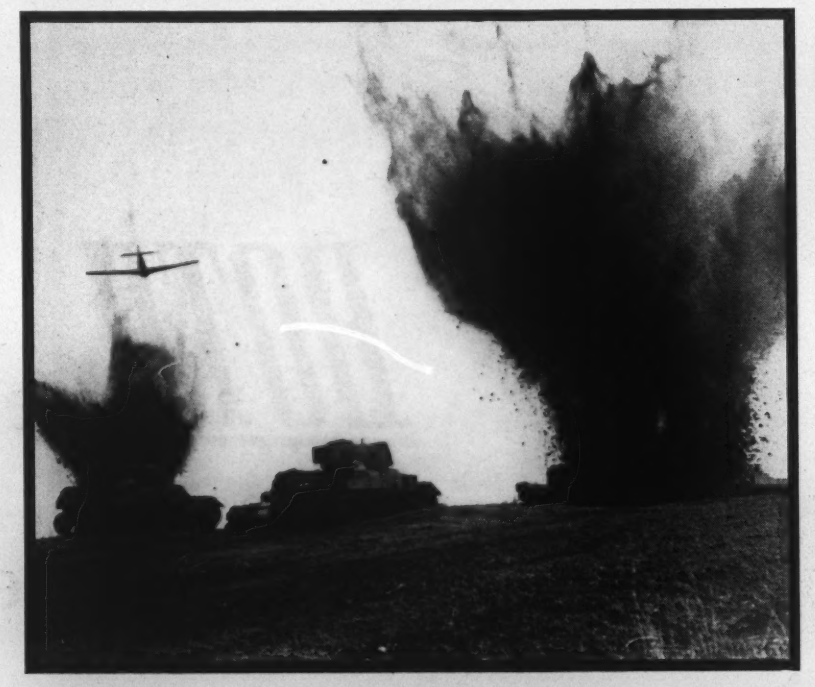
Mr. Lippmann agrees that the United States should combine with Britain and Russia to prevent Germany from being a Great Power soon again. (P. 117-18). But there is no intimation of how this is to be accomplished or what is to be done with Germany. That some American intellectuals were disinclined to face this, the capital problem of world politics, or were like Dorothy Thompson retreating from it into sentimentality, has long been suspected. For to confront the German problem historically and therefore realistically might be to accept the necessity of disagreeable obligations. And so from a subconscious avoidance of the former flows a semi-conscious evasion of the latter. Yet, apart from that of Japan, it is this menace and no other which, in a single generation, has twice shaken American security to the depths. Here is the very question over which, by means of a full-blown alliance, the United States might render peace a maximum service. It is the one over which Mr. Lippmann, by arguing against a permanent American intervention in Europe, would exercise a veto.

The United States may still join the 1942 Alliance. But if she does not do so, Europe will be compelled after the war to cope strategically with the German problem to the largest extent alone and in its own fashion. In 1919 Woodrow Wilson conceded through the Anglo-American Treaty of Guarantee that, against another violation of her territory by German might, the United States should back France by force of arms. His pledge was not upheld and for twenty years France felt she had been betrayed. That these events also undermined the security of the whole Atlantic world the present conflict shows. For experience teaches that a German defeat in war is to most German minds *not* a conclusive defeat. Yet it is this lesson precisely which Mr. Lippmann rejects. What he implies, with the vast influence wielded by him over the best intelligence of America, is that after the war the German problem may somehow take care of itself. And while the joint disarmament of Germany is mentioned, there is no hint of how she is going to be kept disarmed or what her fate should be.

U.S. Still Indefinite

1919 presupposed a system of European security in which the United States would participate directly. It was strangled at birth. A more restricted plan, devoid of illusions from the start about the American role, may yet be effective. But the treatment of Germany must as a consequence be more strict. Will a familiar American approach to Europe, moral disapprobation tempered by political detachment, thereupon recur? In the United States radio speeches and best-sellers, round-table conferences and opinion polls may indicate constructive trends. What apparently she is going to do for world amelioration in the domain of economics and philanthropy will be of extreme importance. But, in the decisive realm of Europe's political security, Britain and Russia have got down to brass tacks. And until the United States does likewise she must not imagine that she has more than half-abandoned what remains, in its most classical sense and where it finally counts, her accustomed peacetime isolation.

Anglo-Canadian 8th Army troops, driving deep across the Sicilian plain in a drive which has Messina as its final objective, are making extensive use of swift-moving tanks protected by a formidable air "umbrella" of fighter planes. Canadian troops trained in England under conditions as near to actual warfare as possible have all the aplomb of seasoned veterans, thanks to the very tough course of training they were put through in anticipation of the present campaign. Canadian tanks (above) are shown in such a rehearsal for the "real thing". At times the tanks were almost obscured when realistic "explosions" rocked the ground about them.



Mustang fighters (above and below) provided a highly flexible aerial escort for the manoeuvring tanks. These light fighting planes are ideal under conditions of close combat where low-level "strafing" is desirable.

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Head Office: Granby, Que.

War Using Up Our Natural Resources

BY ANNE FROMER

Canada's natural resources represent the raw material from which her war effort is shaped.

The intensity of the struggle has demanded the mining of her farms and forests, minerals and water power.

Peace must bring a program of replenishment—a program now in preparation.

CANADA'S natural resources have become serious casualties of this war.

When peace comes, tens of thousands of men who went overseas to help win the fight will be needed at home to win back for Canada her basic wealth of forest and farm, mine and waterpower.

The situation is tersely outlined in a warning by Dr. Cyril James, principal of McGill University and chairman of the advisory committee on reconstruction:

"We have, during this war, exhausted a good many of our known mineral deposits. . .

"We allowed a good deal of our soil to deteriorate . . . and during this war we are not doing much to improve it. Perhaps 33 per cent of all farm lands will, by the end of the war, be in such condition that it will require proper treatment for three years and an expenditure of some millions of dollars to bring back normal fertility.

"The tremendous demand for lumber, pulp and paper as a result of closing of the Scandinavian source of supply has led to an excessive utilization of our forests.

"In each of these fields it is vitally necessary in order to maintain the nation's essential riches for the next generation that we face the problem now."

Concern over hydro power's post-war prospects is due not to depletion, but on the contrary, to over-development to meet wartime demands, resulting in inflated production for which no post-war market is now in sight.

Canada's post-war planners, of whom Dr. James is the head, are not content merely to sound the alarm, but are drawing up comprehensive plans ready for operation as soon as war ends, and, in some cases, even before.

"A bleak picture for mining" is painted by Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal of Queen's University and chairman of the subcommittee on conservation and resources development.

"The reason is this: gold has gone into discard. It has no priority. The gold areas are being gradually disorganized. There is no money for gold mining, prospecting or developing. Consequently no new properties are coming up.

"The base metals, nickel, zinc, copper, are being overstressed to the extent of unwise development because of war's demands. Nothing can be done about that, but they will be fairly well exhausted when peace comes. And again, no new properties are being developed.

"Then there are the strategic minerals, tungsten, molybdenite, magnesium, chromium, and so on. Some of them will come along, but the security of these minerals after the war will be a critical question."

Relief for Mining

Dr. Wallace sees the cure in aid to mining through tax relief and in training a "new type" of prospector.

"A great part of the problem seems to be the method of royalty taxation of mines. While there is no criticism of what may be done now because of the needs of war, that method continued in peace will make it impossible to get men to put money into grubstakes for prospectors, and take part in the financing of mines.

"Royalties of $1 a ton of ore are very high. They eliminate the possibility of mining a large body of rock which, with slightly lower costs, would be ore. Once they are out, they are likely to remain so for all time, because a mine is developed in such a way that it is not easy to recover that kind of rock afterwards.

"It is advisable that governments consider mining in the light of the future of the total resources of Canada, and spread their taxes from mines over a longer period. It may also be necessary to bonus some metals for a number of years until the mine gets on its feet.

"There are no prospectors in the field today. They have little incentive and we face a situation that cannot be overcome immediately after the war unless we begin to meet it now.

"We must train men as prospectors as soon as they are available—and it must be a new kind of training. A great part of the new discoveries to be made in Canada are under clay today, and not on bare rock. All of the bare rock has been gone over, and discovery under clay is a different matter requiring a new technique.

"There still remains the need for incentive—the prospector's hope of turning over a reasonable profit on his finds, and that can best be done by a government bonus on finds."

Forest-Saving

Canada's forest-saving program too, calls for young, well-trained men. It is proposed to form a nucleus of 10,000 skilled foresters, beginning the training plan almost immediately with those already returned from the wars. These men would become "forest economists," and would in time train an even larger number of foresters for distribution across Canada.

The duties of the new forestry corps are detailed by Dr. Wallace as follows:

"They would go into those areas designated as 'accessible and merchantable', would clean up, mark the trees that should be cut and used to maintain the pattern of that forest; push back roads so that operators can get in far enough to cut in the right way, instead of in a wasteful swath from the face like a reaper in a field of grain.

"They would dam the rivers, where needed, for transporting the logs and for generating power."

Dr. Wallace revealed that, contrary to general belief, the way to deal with "worn-out" forests is not re-planting, but encouraging the

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young growth in regions which have been cut or burned.

"It is calculated," he said, "that a growth of 14 cubic feet of timber to the acre would replace all the depletion in Canadian forests today. And 14 feet an acre is not a large annual growth. That is why forestry men are convinced that we can do the greater part of this job by care of our forests rather than by replanting."

Specific data concerning the distribution and condition of forest areas most suitable for "reconditioning" is now being gathered in cooperation with provincial authorities, and a representative of the forestry branch of the federal department of mines and resources is visiting the various provinces and discussing details.

Not only the 400,000 square miles of Canadian forest would receive attention, but close consideration would be given to improvement of the thousands of "woodlots" on farms across Canada, which supply no less than one-third of all the wood used in the Dominion, and which, because they are unusually accessible and represent a valuable "cash crop" to their owners, are particularly in need of scientific treatment.

New Life for the Land

Forest culture is closely allied with rehabilitation of farm lands, and experts will be called in to help, particularly in those areas where the land has been "mined" through wrong cultural practices and soil exploitation, and where erosion raises the grim spectre of the "dust bowl."

But agriculture's problem is not solely one of wartime "overwork" of the soil. It dates back to the fact that during the years of high immigration and rapid expansion this country did not have a carefully-thought-out land settlement program based on an adequate knowledge of the productive capacity of the soil.

In Canada's "middle west," the area particularly subjected to mistreatment, a start towards a "new life for the land" has already been made.

George Spence, federal director of prairie farm rehabilitation, describes the steps being taken to change submarginal acreage from poor wheat land to good pasture. Stretching from the foot of the Rockies to central Manitoba, 67 "community pastures" have been developed, totalling 1,250,000 acres, and 3,000 miles of fence have been erected. Another 1,500,000 acres are planned for pasturage, to help change the face of the prairies from "all wheat" to meat and dairy farming. Across the prairies too, blueprints for more than 50 separate water development projects are ready to be acted on, at a total cost of $111,000,000. These will irrigate an area of 2,234,000 acres, giving the region a total of more than 3,000,000 irrigated acres. Some of the water projects include power development.

More Immigration

A point to be considered in the farm program is that the Canada of today no longer has major pioneer construction jobs, such as transcontinental railways and highways, in process of being built to help agriculture in absorbing any large influx of immigrants.

But to attain full stature, the Dominion can and must support many thousands more people, and a carefully selected immigration policy, aided by decentralized industry and the establishment of plants and factories especially suited to the locality and its products is regarded as one answer.

Farm development and decentralization of industry should also go a long way towards solving the fourth of Canada's natural resources problems—power.

When the wheels of armament factories are stopped by peace, an alternative outlet will have to be found for 3,000,000 horsepower of her stepped-up total output of 9,000,000 horsepower. The resources subcommittee sees the need for "getting the farm population of Canada in touch with power facilities on the same scale as urban populations, and the widest possible rural electrification should be one of the projects undertaken immediately after the war."

In this matter too, the lead comes from the prairies. Manitoba already has a complete program for farm electrification, prepared by Premier Garson and Professor Waines of the University of Manitoba.

Rural electrification will be the first step towards that decentralization of industry and improvement of farming which is an essential basis for increased population, which in turn will provide a vast market for power, and the province is prepared, as soon as war ends, to extend hydro into towns, villages and townships not now supplied.

Based on the calculation that 80 per cent of farms are potential customers, Manitoba is preparing to create 43,000 new users of her power, and has estimated to the dollar what it will cost each consumer.

Installation of hydro, to be carried out at the rate of 2,500 a year, will cost $673 each, and the wiring of farmhouse and outbuildings $150 to $250. Farmers would be encouraged to modernize their farms by using power for all possible equipment through a reduction in power price from 8 cents for the basic consumption to two cents for additional power used.

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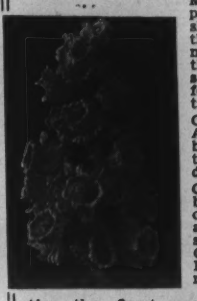

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada Is Being Cold-Shouldered

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

WITH the major affairs of the war going very well—on the Russian front, on the second front in Sicily, on the U-boat front in the Atlantic, and on the South Pacific front—it is perhaps as good a time as any to record our complaints about the way some of the minor things are going, especially since the things that make us peevish are exclusively of Canadian concern.

We don't like the snooty way in which the British and United States authorities are running the western end of the war, as if nobody else counted and especially as if Canada didn't count. We are not so presumptuous as to think that Canada counts for anything like as much as Britain or the United States, but we do think that on the record it counts for enough to be treated as a full partner and not merely as a minor shareholder. It seems to us that our contributions to the war in armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air, in material supplies, and in economic sacrifice make this country a not inconsiderable factor when measured by themselves and an even more considerable factor when measured on a proportionate basis alongside those of our bigger associates.

So, as we tentatively intimated last week, we felt that Prime Minister King was on sound ground when he revealed in the House of Commons that he was not altogether satisfied with the situation in which Canada was asked to concur in decisions made exclusively between the British and United States governments when action by this country was required to make such decisions effective. We hope Mr. King will press his dissatisfaction and that he will insist on the adoption of his formula for effective representation of members of the United Nations on international bodies on the basis of effective contribution to the objectives with which these bodies are dealing.

Ottawa has been too modest up to the present, it seems to us, in its acceptance of the highhanded way in which it has been treated by Washington and London. But the worm is beginning to turn. Even before Mr. King voiced his mild protest and proposed his formula in Parliament, an official of the Canadian government, taking part in an international discussion to which Canada happened to be admitted, suggested an even simpler method of determining representation on United Nations bodies which would place this country in second place to no other. It was merely that those countries which made free contributions to the cause of the United Nations should have a say in determining United Nations affairs.

No more than did Mr. King do we like the way in which the British and United States authorities proposed to ignore the participation of the First Division of the Canadian army in the announcements on the invasion of Sicily. Their attitude, it seems to us, called for a sharp protest from Ottawa. But neither do we like Mr. King's confession that he secured a mention of the Canadians among the invasion forces by appealing to President Roosevelt to have them mentioned. To our way of thinking that appeal savored of an immaturity which supplies the British and American governments with their best excuse for treating us the way they do. We are not suggesting that Mr. King should have ignored the failure of the British and American authorities to mention the Canadian forces in the original draft of the announcements regarding Sicily. But we do think that the matter could have been handled in a more becoming way than that of a personal appeal by the Prime Minister to have the word Canadian written into the announcements at the last minute.

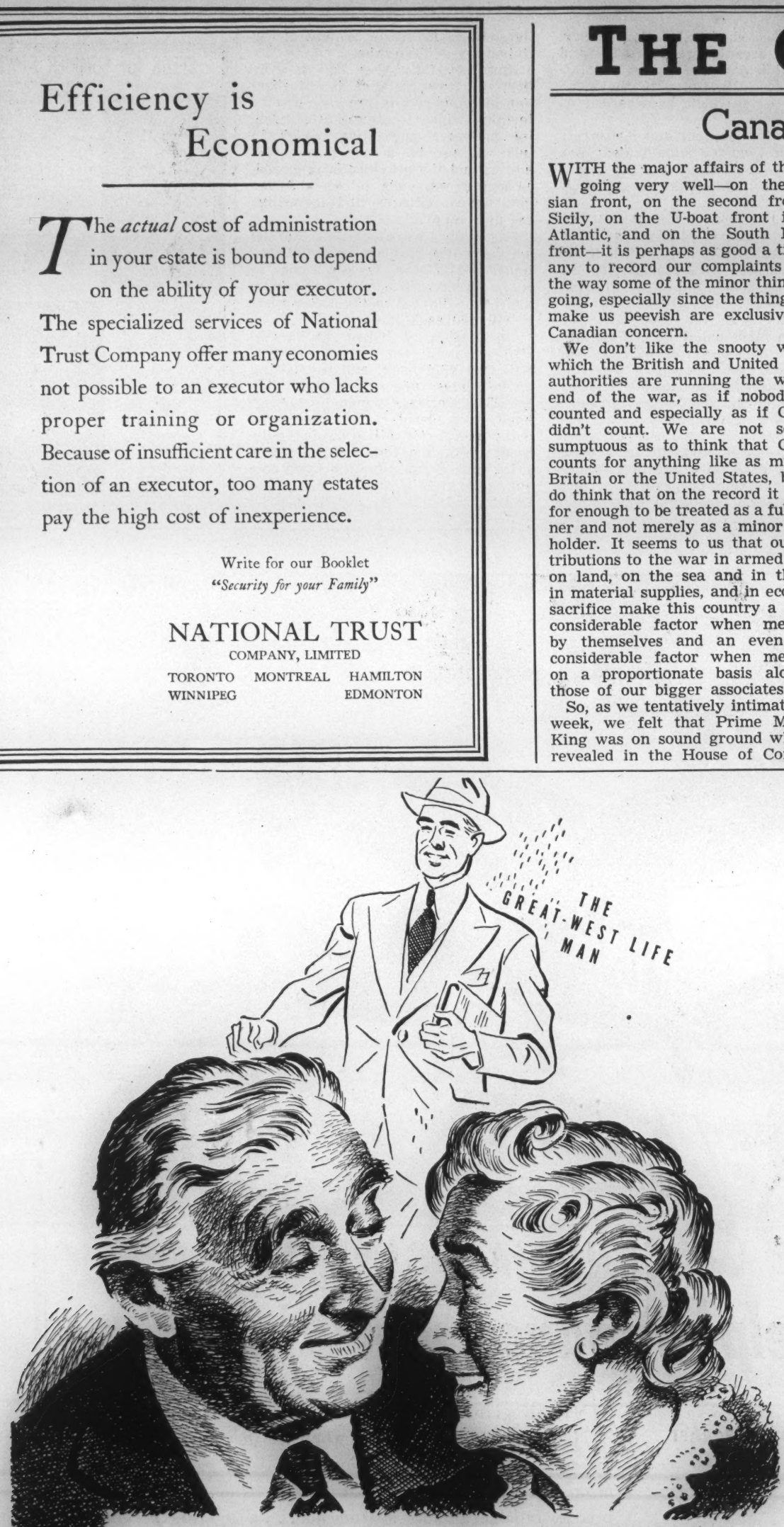
Canada a Link?

The Prime Minister made another confession in the Commons which to the jaundiced eye with which we are examining the state of the nation this week seems to put this country in a rather foolish position in view of all that has been said and written about our being the liaison between Britain and the United States. Mr. King revealed that President Roosevelt had requested of him while the United States was still formally neutral that Canada should do nothing which might be construed as propaganda in the cause of converting public opinion in the United States to participation. If we were the link which after-dinner speakers from Britain and the United States told us we were and which some of us foolishly thought we were there was hardly a more suitable field for our service in that capacity than that of suggesting discreetly to our neighbors where their true interest lay as between the British Empire and the Axis powers. And Mr. Roosevelt asked us to keep out of that field. When the time came for action we were not recognized as the link between the two divisions of the race we had been led to think we were.

Ottawa was about the hottest place in the country last week, which may have partly accounted for our unpleasant humor as Members of Parliament spent a good part of two or three days alternately attacking and defending the War Information Board—this discussion being the occasion for the Prime Minister's revelation regarding Mr. Roosevelt's appeal. But we probably would have been impatient with this discussion had the weather been perfect, for if there is one thing more than another about which Members of Parliament consistently display an inadequacy of understanding and an incompetence of judgment it is the business of information and propaganda.

Incompetence of Judgment

Last week's debate revealed far more of this inadequacy and incompetence than it did of the merits or faults of the War Information Board and its work, and this is as true of the Government's defence of the board as of the opposition's attacks on it. If the Opposition had sought to make out a case that the War Information Board appears to be confused to some extent at times as between what is national propaganda for the war effort and what is party propaganda for Canada's wartime government it might with some effort and care have succeeded. In the absence of such care and effort opposition members seemed content to attempt to discredit the board on the grounds of incompetence and extravagance. Nothing was said either in this opposition attack or in the government's reply to it which provided a basis for any real measurement of the worth of what the information organization is doing, especially in the United States where the most important part of its activity is taking place now that the President's earlier objection no longer holds, or of the propriety of its expenditures. Criticism of the board seemed largely to echo the complaints of some newspapers which appear now to see in this medium of war information and propaganda some invasion of their own field of private enterprise in the purveying of news but which a couple of years ago were insisting that the government should establish such a medium.



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They're Always Building More Roads to China

BY JOHN ENGLAND

The Japanese have never been able to completely cut-off the supply lines into China. Hongkong was eliminated as a supply route, then Indo-China, and finally the famous Burma Road. But while these routes were being lost the Chinese were driving new roads to the outside world through dense jungles and over great barren wastes. One of these roads from China to India is said to be nearly completed, and another stretches towards the Russian frontier.

THE Chinese have been striking back hard at the Japanese, with the help of American planes, proof of the increasing aid reaching them. If the war against Japan is to be pursued with increasing vigor, it is certain that one of the most essential and profitable ways will be by getting more supplies to our heroic allies, the Chinese.

Much material has been going by air, but very soon new routes will be open. For it is reported that one of the new "Burma Roads" from India to China is nearing completion, and although little is being revealed about this new highway it will rank as one of the greatest engineering feats of the present century.

When the Japanese cut, one by one, Free China's arteries of supply they boasted that they would eventually throttle her. China's indomitable spirit was admirably expressed by Doctor Tseng Yang Fou, Director-General for the construction of the Yunnan-Burma railway on which a quarter of a million coolies were working last year in Chinese territory, when he asserted: "They'll never stop us building new roads to China."

He said shortly before the Japanese occupied Burma: "China was supplied first by Hong Kong. Then this line was cut off. Supplies came next via Indo-China, and that road was cut, too. It may be the third road through Rangoon will be cut temporarily. But if the route vanishes we will find another and again another, so that China will continue to fight. Let us never say, speaking of the Burma Road, 'It is the third and last road.' It is our job, if necessary, to find the road to be used after the 'last'."

Mediaeval Routes

Rangoon was lost, and the patient Chinese began putting that motto into practice, by driving roads through dense jungles and over sandy wastes, carving routes that cling to almost perpendicular precipices, and even crossing the Himalayas, in their determination to open up new means of access to the outside world. Routes have been opened up with Tibet and thence on to India, and another has been driven up to the Russian frontier to join with the Russian-Turkestan-Siberian railway system.

The Chinese, leaving no possibility unexplored, have even gone back to the world-famous highways of mediaeval days, those known to Marco Polo. Centuries ago caravans of rich merchandise passed between India and China along a route that crossed the Karakoram range. The road traversed some of the wildest and most rugged country on the face of the globe, but by pack-horse and mule large quantities of goods were conveyed over the Mintaka Pass (15,000 ft.) and the Karakoram Pass (18,200 ft.). The drawback of this route is that for about half the year it is closed by snow, but, despite this, last year the Chinese Government approached the Indian Government with the object of having the road re-opened.

A tremendous amount of labor has been expended of late in opening a practicable route through Tibet to Assam and India. The road, primitive in parts, runs from Chungking to the ancient city of Chengtu, over the upper reaches of Yangtze, Mekong, and Salween rivers, and then across the windswept steppes of the "roof of the world" to the Holy City of Lhasa. Later it runs on through the passes of the Himalayas to Assam, Sadiya, in northern Assam, being the supply base. This town has direct rail link with Calcutta.

In order to supply Britain's growing armies in Burma a considerable road-making program has been undertaken in Assam. Eventually this cannot fail to be of considerable assistance to China. Unfortunately, before the war little was done to improve the communications between India, Assam and Burma. The precipitous Manipur road is a prodigious achievement, upon which thousands of coolies and a host of tracked bulldozers under detachments of sappers toiled continuously throughout the wet season. This road, and another under construction, are both "bunded", that is, built on raised earthwork, so that when the rains come and swamp the countryside, traffic is not impeded. As it was last season sections were carried away time and time again, but the work went on, ensuring a supply line to British forward positions in front of Imphal. It was there that Field-Marshal Wavell inspected Brigadier Wingate's force before it set out on its epic jungle expedition.

The idea was to continue this road to Lashio on the Burma Road, thus providing an alternative route from India, but this plan was brought to naught when the Japanese swept north. Instead, another road is being built from Ledo, on a branch line just south of Sadiya. It is designed to link up with the Chinese road system somewhere in the neighborhood of Yunnanfu. Many tens of thousands of laborers have been working on this since March, 1942.

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ON ALL MAKES OF CARS AND TRUCKS

THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Forces Take Sport Seriously

BY KIMBALL McILROY

WE SEE by the papers that the columnist of a Maritime daily sheet takes a fall out of unnamed armed forces for allegedly transferring certain of their members who happened to be good at certain sports to centres where this faculty might be put to good use. The columnist has said aloud something which has been said quietly by a large number of people. Unhappily, the facts in the matter are beyond argument.

Now if other columnists want to lead with their chins, that is perfectly all right with this department, which will in fact cheer loudly at such conduct. However, we personally will not criticize either loudly or quietly. We will only point out that quite obviously it is not in the best interests of the country at the present time to let even the suspicion get around that any soldier, sailor, or airman is receiving preferential treatment or (perish the thought!) payment for his ability at such extra-curricular activities as, say, hockey. And since it is not in the nation's best interests, this department is confident that none of the armed forces would resort to such measures. After all, you've got to believe in *something*.

WE HAVE remarked on previous occasions that with the appearance of the Toronto Maple Leafs on top of the International League standings anything could happen. This was no idle prophecy, because it has. The Phillies are currently in fifth place and looking as if they might even move up into the first division. Obviously, it must be the weather which is causing all these strange things to happen. As everyone knows, in previous years the Phillies only kept a hold on eighth place because someone had to fill it and there just wasn't any place lower for them. Many keen students of the game wondered if they'd do any better in the Three-Eye League and all the evidence was against it. These occurrences are very disturbing to any right-thinking man. It's as if you dropped an apple to prove the law of gravitation to your little nephew aged eight and the damn thing went straight up, or as if a politician said he was going to clean up the city and did. Things like that don't happen in normal times. If it keeps up there's no telling where it all may end. We don't even like to think of it, and won't hereafter.

More comforting it is to read that Bobo Newsom, who pitches sometimes for the Dodgers, has been suspended. More comforting still to see that no one is quite certain why Bobo was suspended. Now if we could just hear that no one was even sure he *was* suspended everything would be dandy. It seems that Bobo threw a three-and-two-pitch to a guy and his manager said it was high and inside and the man said it was high and inside and Bobo said it was high and inside and so there was a big fight about it. That sort of thing. Very disquieting if it happened anywhere outside of Brooklyn, but comforting there. We all owe Bobo a big vote of thanks.

IN PITTSBURGH recently Fritzie Zivic outpointed Jake La Motta in 15 rounds, making up for a defeat he received some months earlier from La Motta. There is nothing to get excited about in this piece of news. People like La Motta are getting beaten all the time. It wasn't even a very good fight. Nobody got knocked down and aside from a small cut or two over someone's eye nobody got hurt very much either. The only thing that makes the report of the fight interesting is the fact that Fritzie Zivic is 30 years old. A lot of people are that age and nobody writes about them in the papers. But the man describing this fight kept talking about "old" Fritzie and about his weary old legs and how it was wonderful such an old man should even last 15 rounds, let alone win a fight over that distance. It goes to prove something. Even in the army, where they fight tougher even than in Pittsburgh, a man of 30 is figured to have still a little bit left on the ball and to be able to keep punching for more than 45 minutes. In Pittsburgh, they must age quick. Having been to Pittsburgh, this department can believe it without any trouble at all.

THERE has been a lot of talk about a man named Gunder Haegg. We will admit that this is a remarkably funny name, but that's not why Haegg has received all the publicity. It seems that he is a runner and a strikingly fast one, running long distances in short times. Gunder comes from Sweden and for a long time he wouldn't come. News stories about him did, though, reams of them. Everyone read them and about how fast he was. It was excellent publicity for Sweden. Then when the publicity began to wear a little thin and people began going around saying it was all newspaper talk and there probably wasn't any such man as Gunder Haegg, over he came. He came over and they raced him against the best we had available at the minute and lo and behold he won. He was just as fast as they said he was, and he did exist.

That was fine and everyone was happy, except that having found out he wasn't a myth everyone began forgetting about him and incidentally about Sweden too. So what happens? The first thing anybody knows there are news reports coming out of Sweden that they've got a guy over there who's much faster than Gunder Haegg. It's a funny thing nobody dug him up while Haegg was still in Sweden, but in these days of international tenseness you don't go around asking questions about things like this.

So a lot more publicity is going to come over from Sweden about this runner and how fast he is, and pretty soon people are going to start saying he doesn't exist either and then they'll ship him over here and let us see how fast he is. And then we'll lose interest again and it'll turn out there's a fellow back in Sweden who's faster than either of them. Much faster. So fast he'll make them look as if they were standing still. And then so on. And all the time we're reading about Sweden. Which will be a great help to the Swedes if they ever get mixed up in the war.

You can have a lot of fun just reading things.

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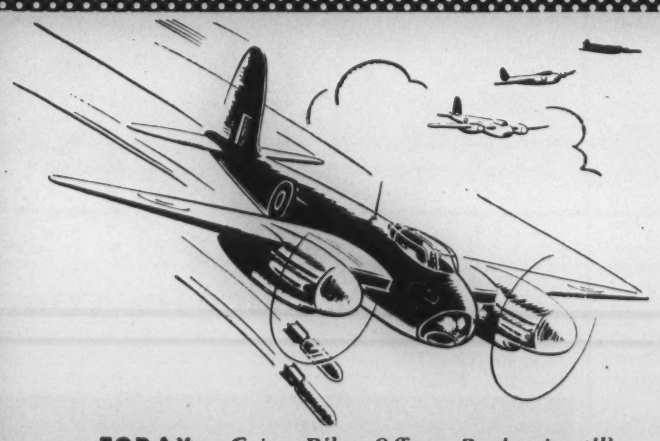
R. D. BEDOLFE, *Canadian General Manager*

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR

BEFORE THE WAR: *Smiling Jimmy Burke delivered groceries. He had ideas about owning a grocery store of his own some day.*



TODAY: *Grim Pilot Officer Burke is still serving you as he delivers bombs over Germany.*

THE MORE WE'RE IN IT THE QUICKER WE'LL WIN IT!

Jimmy, and thousands of others, have given up their fondest dreams to go to war. We, at home, must do everything we can to back them up. There are many things we can do — and one thing is to do without. Don't buy anything unless it's absolutely essential. Use it up. Wear it out. Don't waste. Buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Let's *all* do our share.

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GEORGE DREW and CONSERVATISM

By Stephen Leacock

I SHOULD like to have the opportunity of expressing through the press my appreciation of the claims of George Drew to political leadership, and my sympathy with the ideas which he represents. I believe them to be the ideas on which, both in provincial and national affairs, the future of the Dominion rests. This is not said by way of militant politics, of taking part in an election campaign. I have had my share of the rough and tumble of election politics and have found it good fun, while it lasted, with many pleasant recollections left behind. But I have reached an age when people are warned to prefer the simple truth. I do not say this in disparagement of what we call politics. To pick sides is our only way we know of playing a game fairly and squarely. Many of our politicians of all parties give a long life service for a small reward.

George Drew in his family origin represents the British people who made and fashioned Upper Canada and started it on its way, some of them as incoming Loyalists and others as immigrant settlers of the days of the old Canada Company during the great peace. Some by descent, and all by nearness of neighborship, have remained in close touch and sympathy with the United States, a sympathy bound by a thousand threads of family relationships. We can safely leave our relations with the American republic in the hands of such men as George Drew when we remember that the people of his part of the Dominion are probably in closer touch and understanding with the Americans than any other British people in the world. I am certain that he could play base-ball with General Eisenhower and power with General MacArthur.

Our destiny has given to Canada a singular position in the councils and the concerts of the world. We have become a sort of middle term as between the United States and the British Commonwealth. To the pessimist that means nothing; to the optimist, everything. We are become, by honour of destiny, the key-stone of the world's arch. The altitude is proving too high for some weaker heads. They want to be let down off the key-stone and crawl into one side of the arch itself. No, thank you, Humpty Dumpty.

We are all good Canadians. But we need not make ourselves uncomfortable about it. There is no need to hide in the background our British origins, our British traditions and our admiration of the British spirit. Any one who cannot admire the British spirit after the defence of Britain in 1940 is a damn fool.

Even for our French Canadian fellow-Canadians this is a British country. For they themselves, for now nearly two centuries, have not only lived under British government but have participated in its operation and made their contribution, through such men as LaFontaine and Laurier, to its advancement.

We need not hold it against George Drew that he is proud of being British and never fears to say so. There is too much nonsense over this at present. For a flag, what better than the Union Jack and "God Save The King" all round, and something extra on the side for each, for Canada, "O Canada", if you will, for Britain, "Rule Britannia", for the Welsh "Pop Goes the Weasel" (if that's it), and for the Scots a tune on the pipes all to themselves. I am certain that George Drew is not the man ever to let our politics degenerate into a sentimental tavern drunk over music.

George Drew is a Conservative. There is no harm in that—or not now. Conservatism like all things human was born, in part at least, in sin. Just as the original Liberal carried the suspicious appearance of the visionary or the revolutionist, so the Conservative carried some remembrance of the tyrant, of the power of the lord over the serf and of the rich over the poor. Far down into our time something of this carried on as class privilege, as vested right in church and state and property. All that has passed away. A Conservative leader nowadays no more keeps a dungeon than a Liberal keeps a dagger. The Canadian party is now the Progressive Conservative party, thus recognising a thing in name after it has long existed as a fact—another highly British practice. The Magna Carta was really centuries old before they signed it.

Conservatism must now mean in Canada a guardianship not of the rights of a class but of the rights, and of the welfare, of all; not theories, facts; not dreams, realities; not tears, but action. Conservatism proposes to make a new social order by working the old social order properly. I am certain that millions of my fellow Canadians agree with me that we must be done forever with unemployment, done forever with giving children just enough school to open the door of a wider world and then close it, to throw them into premature work in farm and factory—done forever, by one sustained and heroic national effort, with want and poverty and all that breeds with it.

George Drew has behind him the fine record of an industrious, useful life and the proud honour of being a veteran of the Great War, overseas in the service of his country and of the British Commonwealth. But he is still young enough to have the energy needed for the great tasks that lie ahead of us, and to share in the future in the great triumphs that are still to come. On such a course I wish him all success.

(Signed)

Stephen Leacock

Orillia, July 8, 1943.

DREW PLANS A DYNAMIC ONTARIO

The Press Endorses Progressive Conservative Platform

The Almonte Gazette says:—

"Drew's legislative proposals aim to correct abuses that crept in and were countenanced during the administration of former Premier Hepburn. . . No one could find much fault with the programme put forward."

The Napanee Beaver:—

"A platform which has no parallel in Ontario political history. . . A most astounding, forward-looking document."

Newmarket Era and Express:—

"Programme sound and necessary . . . will set a stiff pace for the other two parties. . ."

Essex County Reporter, Kingsville:—

"One must admit that his (Drew's) approach is more than an echo of Laurier and Macdonald. He has something new. . . Our plan for the future must be dynamic."

The Sutton West Reporter:—

"The Progressive Conservatives are on the right track with their 22 point platform. . . Should be a big factor in this election. Real, down-to-earth, constructive items. . ."

Muskoka Herald:—

"Programme designed to build a strong province, industrially, agriculturally, and financially." . . . "A 'new deal' for the people of Ontario. . ."

Ottawa Journal:—

"Here at last is a pronouncement by a public man who reveals understanding of the gravity, and the faith and hope, of our times. . . No Ontario leader in years has advanced a more progressive, a more humane, or a more hopeful programme."

London Free Press:—

"Forward-looking, optimistic, straightforward platform. . . Justifies the new name of the party. . . Practical and farsighted. . ."

St. Thomas Times:—

"Here is a real constructive programme."

Pembroke Bulletin:—

"The criticism that Mr. George Drew offers nothing by way of anything constructive may as well cease."

The Essex County Reporter:—

"The 22 points are not merely election talk. . . Platform assures Ontario that the Progressive Conservative Party has a new and revitalized purpose. . . Dynamic policy. . ."

Kitchener News-Record:—

"George A. Drew has answered those critics who were saying that the Progressive Conservative Party has no platform to offer the people of Ontario."

The Creemore Star:—

". . . 22 points of sensible, progressive legislation. . . A real relief to all property owners. . ."

Hamilton Spectator:—

"Impressive platform that is statesmanly in its vision. . . Mr. Drew believes profoundly in the future of Ontario."

Toronto Telegram:—

"The Conservative Programme, as expounded by George Drew . . . shows that he has the widely constructive vision necessary to progressive leadership."

Twenty-Two Point Program

In the statement of policy made by the leader, Mr. George Drew, the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario proclaims its faith in the future. The Party's firm belief is that the natural wealth and productive capacity of the province are such as will provide steady employment at good wages for all industrious citizens together with economic and social security from the cradle to the grave. All that is required to make that vision come true is a strong, forthright Government in Queen's Park. The Party therefore pledges itself:—

1. To do all in its power to maintain British institutions and strengthen the British partnership as the best guarantee of Canada's spiritual and material welfare.

2. To co-operate fully with other Provincial Governments and the Federal Administration in fighting the war to a successful finish, and establishing social security for all citizens—without sacrificing Provincial control of Provincial affairs.

3. To encourage private initiative in every field of employment, to support farmers, factories, mineral and forest development and other activities by helpful legislation, tax reduction, and the removal of bureaucratic restrictions.

4. To set up committees of outstanding farmers in every county with authority to plan joint production and promote the processing and distribution of farm products. To take over all stockyards and operate them as public-owned agencies, thus cutting out speculation and manipulation, which have proven injurious alike to producers and to consumers.

5. To give workers and employers the fairest and most advanced labour laws. This is to be achieved by empowering an Ontario Labour Relations Committee to outline a plan based on study of labour laws of other countries—this with a view to adopting comprehensive and enforceable collective bargaining legislation.

6. To appoint as Minister of Mines a man who knows mining; to lighten the burden of taxation; to repeal nuisance laws which hamper the activities of prospectors and geologists.

7. To appoint a Forest Resources Commission; to cancel improper timber contracts; and to push policies of conservation, reforestation and soil control extending to all parts of the province, and employing tens of thousands of men after the war.

8. To create an Ontario Housing Commission for the purpose of wiping out slums, improving home conditions in city, town and country and providing post-war employment on a large scale.

9. To encourage home ownership and home improvement by a sweeping revision of real estate taxation, commencing with the assumption by the government of fifty per cent of the present cost of education.

10. To give every child an education to the full extent of its mental capacity, together with vocational instruction for farm or city life.

11. To assure all children adequate medical and dental attention and health protection.

12. To prepare immediately province-wide plans for full post-war employment.

13. To free the Hydro Electric Power System from political control; give rural Ontario the benefit of an equitable readjustment of power rates; and to remove the service charge for farms.

14. To reclaim unused land throughout the province for the settlement of returned men and their families on a sound, economic basis under the guidance of Veterans' organizations.

15. To reduce taxes by stopping Provincial Government services which duplicate Federal services, except where essential to the maintenance of constitutional rights.

16. To drive politics out of the Civil Service so that civil servants need no longer fear for their jobs—thus increasing governmental efficiency.

17. To give every citizen the right to defend his person and property before the courts.

18. To increase mothers' allowances and old age pensions and to relieve old people from the obligation of parting with their homes before they can become eligible for their small pensions.

19. To assure the public of adequate supplies of fuel, milk and other necessities.

20. To assure priority of employment to men and women who have served in the armed forces.

21. To assure full legal protection to those in the armed services and their dependents against mortgage foreclosures, insurance cancellation and other unjust financial embarrassments; creditors to be reasonably protected by the court.

22. A rehabilitation and social security committee will be appointed immediately with instructions to draft plans which will assure social security for all our people and also provide for the rehabilitation and employment of the members of our armed forces and munitions workers after the war.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET

The Above points are condensed for easy reading. For a full printed statement of this 22 point programme, write:

The Progressive-Conservative Party of Ontario, Ontario Headquarters, 85 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

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Helping The Italians Make Up Their Minds

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH the landing and initial operations in Sicily successful beyond all expectations, the skilfully worded ultimatum to the Italian people being pounded home by heavy bombing, and the futile German offensive against the Kursk salient succeeded by a Soviet drive against Orel, the war situation appears very promising. So much so that perhaps it is necessary to stress again that these are all preliminary operations, a long way from threatening the heart of the German "fortress".

According to ordinary military calculations, which provide the only sound basis for our plans, we have still a long, long way to travel, up through the difficult terrain of Southern France, Italy or the Balkans, or across the broad spaces of Russia and Poland, to reach and pierce this heart, with the alternative of breaching the formidably fortified Channel coast perhaps even more difficult.

Perhaps, and even probably, the outcome will not be governed by ordinary military calculations. We may not have to traverse these long, difficult miles, or smash across the Channel, to bring about a German collapse, just as we never had to carry out the campaign prepared for 1919 to break the line of the Rhine, which the Germans were expected to defend. The collapse in turn of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary then broke the German will. This time events far from the Reich, combined with intensified bombing of German industries and cities, may again decide the issue.

It is quite impossible to predict the effect on Germany of a collapse of Italy, which, carrying her large army of occupation in the Balkans out of the war, might sweep the smaller Axis satellites of Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary along with it. Such a political debacle, together with another Soviet winter offensive and Allied bombing on a greater scale than anything yet seen, might bring a German breakdown long before our armies got to Vienna or Cologne.

It is said that this time the Germans will fight on far more desperately than in 1918, because of the terrible fate which their leaders are telling them awaits them if they surrender. That consideration will no doubt keep them going under sacrifices which would normally bear them down, *so long as they can see any hope of winning the war, or achieving a compromise peace.* But once these hopes disappear completely, and they see defeat and surrender certain, then they will want to save what they can of their cities and their national wealth, just as we believe the Italians want to do today.

This is looking ahead. Meanwhile, we have only just delivered our ultimatum to the Italian people, and have not yet finished the conquest of Sicily, which, on the most optimistic expectation, is believed necessary to crystallize Italian surrender.

Strategy in Sicily

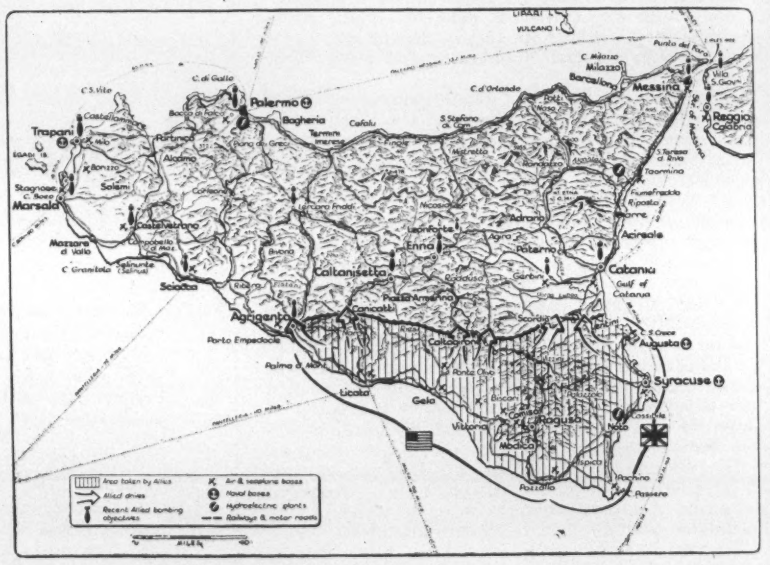
Our strategy for conquering Sicily became clear within the first week of the campaign. Montgomery, with the bulk of the 8th Army, would drive straight up the east coast for Messina, supported by naval action offshore and supplied through the ports of Syracuse, Augusta and Catania; while the Canadians in the centre and the Americans on the left covered his flank, and cut off the Axis forces in the western part of the island.

Once we reached Catania, and the road through Enna, there could be no longer a question of a defence of the whole island, but only of the Mount Etna-Messina corner. To hold this otherwise favorable position the enemy would possess only one of the three essential elements of land, sea and air power. While he tried to hold the narrow land gaps either side of Mount Etna, we could outflank him from the sea, and land airborne troops behind him at will, as we did at Lentini and at the Primisola bridge, to aid the advance on Catania.

Perhaps even more decisive would be the weakening of his morale by the time he was penned into the Messina corner. Therefore it might not be too far-fetched a comparison to say that the fight for Catania may prove to be the Battle of Tunis of this campaign, to be followed by a Cape Bon clean-up in the Messina corner.

The enemy showed full appreciation of this strategic design by trying to hold the approaches to Catania, around Lentini, and to block the progress of the Canadians up through Ragusa to Caltagirone and of the Americans through Canicatti to Caltanissetta, a defence which he conducted from the centrally-located base of Enna.

The Germans, with the bulk of the Goering Grenadiers (a part was captured in Tunisia) and perhaps two other divisions, fought with tenacity. But the handicap of their Italian "allies", of our constant aerial strafing of their road and rail communications, and of that first amazing 48 hours of the invasion proved too much. As I write, on the eleventh day, they have been swept back through Caltanissetta and Piazza Armerina, with Enna and Catania both in immediate danger. When the



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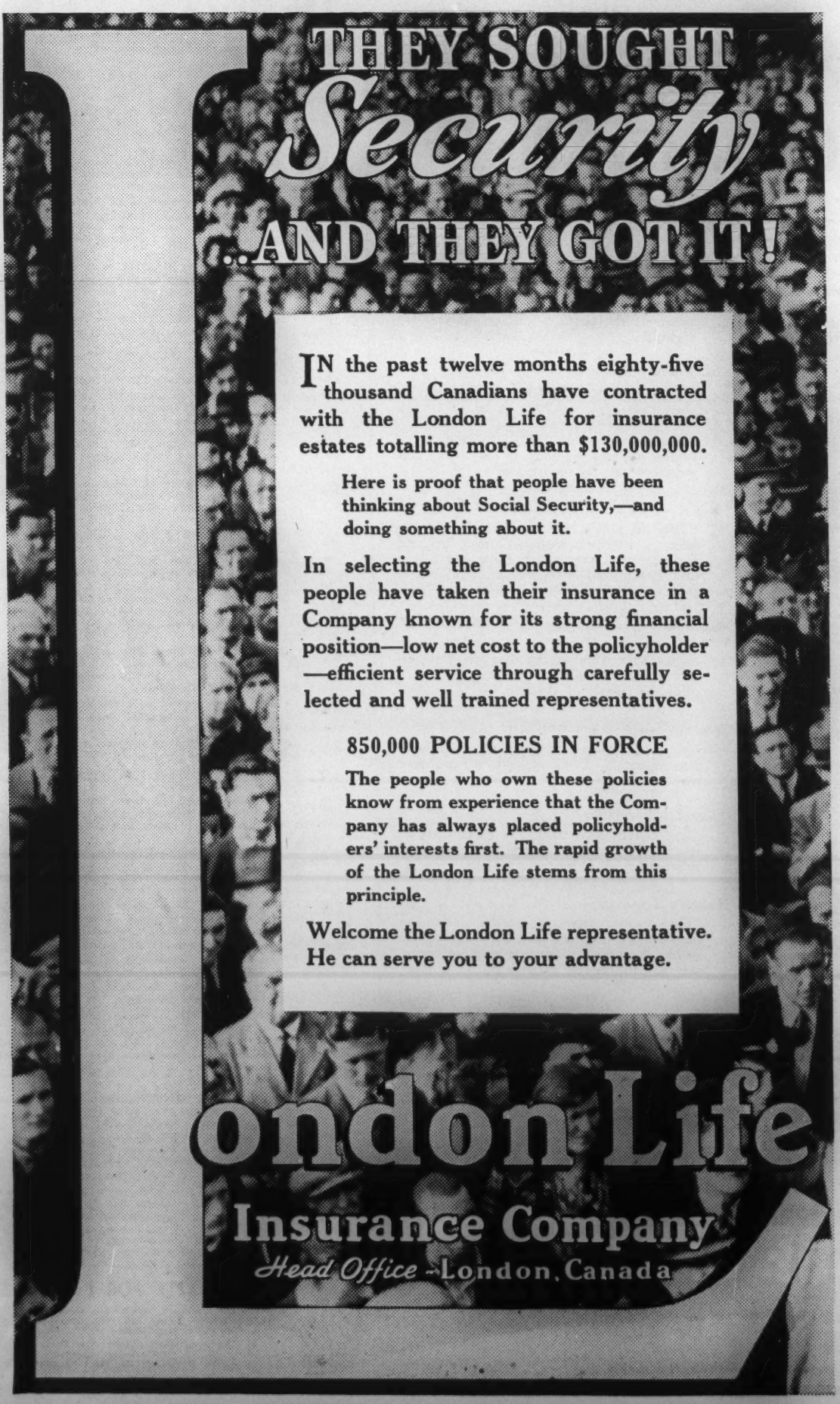
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latter places fall the real decision in the Battle of Sicily will have been gained, even if the fighting goes on for a fortnight longer.

In the first 48 hours we got more troops and equipment ashore, at a smaller cost, than we had dreamed possible. The Italian coastal defence divisions, of which there are believed to have been five on the island, proved to be of extremely mediocre quality. Three of these, the 204th, 206 and 207th, have in fact been wiped out already, providing the bulk of our 35,000 prisoners. Typical of their attitude was the remark of one group that "they had been packed up, waiting for us, for two weeks." (The estimated five Italian field divisions, have fought somewhat better.)

Appeal to Surrender

By last weekend the Italian press admitted that Sicily would be lost, which seemed to set the stage for the Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum, delivered just at this time. From what we know of the war psychology of the Italian people, this looks like a cleverly-worded document. It planted the blame for carrying Italy into an unwanted and disastrous war "as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties" squarely on Mussolini. It said that association with Nazi Germany was "unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the people of America and Great Britain owe so much."

It declared what every Italian knows in his heart to be true, that he has been fighting "not in the interests of Italy, but for Nazi Germany", who has "betrayed and abandoned them on every battlefield." Finally, it made the powerful appeal that "the time has come for you to decide whether Italians should die for Mussolini and Hitler, or live for Italy and civilization."

True to our program of Unconditional Surrender, there were no specific promises as to how we would treat them, or what frontiers or overseas possessions Italy would retain. But the whole tenor of the message was certainly very different from any we would address to the Germans or Japs, and showed that we recognize the Italians as readily reclaimable members of civilized society.

Would the appeal succeed? It was apparently so widely disseminated by our radio, and by leaflets, that the Italian press two days later reprinted it in full. It is true, each paragraph was followed by a sarcastic comment, but this step, and the statement in Virginio Gayda's *Giornale d'Italia* the other day that the Germans were so tied down in Russia just now that they couldn't spare an additional man or plane for Italy, appear very curious.

Safe to Leave Germany

The one could be intended to spread the Allied appeal; the other to assure Italians that it was at last safe to break away from Germany, who is as little able to carry out severe reprisals as she is to aid them.

The bombing of Rome, carried out after three years of hesitation and restraint, may have been designed primarily to destroy the railway junctions there, through which almost all troops and arms from Northern Italy and Germany pass, but was also no doubt intended to help the Italians and their government to a quick decision.

Great stress has been laid in all reports of the preparations and the execution of the raid, on the care taken to avoid hitting churches and famous monuments in this Catholic and cultural capital of the world. I have been in and out of Rome on all its railway lines, I think, but never viewed the city as a bombing target until the report of the raid came in.

Taking out a large-scale map, I admit that I wondered just how one could miss every one of Rome's thousand churches and countless statues and historic ruins. Yet the main railway yards and terminal do lie fairly well away from the most valuable monuments—probably having been placed in that quarter for this very reason, during the last century. They are directly across the city, for instance, from the Vatican. The station is a good mile from the Colosseum and the Roman Forum, and the yards much further.

Against tougher opposition our aerial landings, which were disrupted by strong winds, might have ended in disaster; and the full story of these is not yet told. The capture of the large harbor of Syracuse, with a dozen or more unloading quays all in good shape, during this initial period, was however a major success which put us well ahead of schedule. On the fourth day we put our first Sicilian airfield into use, and less than a week later appeared to have driven the Axis air power virtually from the island, while installing ours on it.

There cannot be much question as to our *right* to bomb Rome, as far as such consideration matter in war. The Italians had joined with bragadoccio—though with little success—in the bombing of London back in 1940. They had bombed Cairo, against our specific warning. But chiefly, they, and the Germans, had taken advantage of our "softness" and packed their war agencies, evacuated industries and troop barracks into this immune and conveniently-located centre. And they passed most of their military traffic through Rome, in preference to the alternative, poorer route down the Adriatic coast.

So the raid had to come. The enemy is hollering to high Heaven about it, considering it a priceless propaganda theme among the world's Catholics, yet he can hardly claim to have ever been so scrupulous himself.

A Balance in Russia

The situation in Russia has been completely altered since I wrote of it two weeks ago. The German offensive, so curiously handled by Goebbels propaganda, first as a defensive action, then as a great drive comparable to those of other summers, has petered out entirely, and the Soviets have seized the initiative.

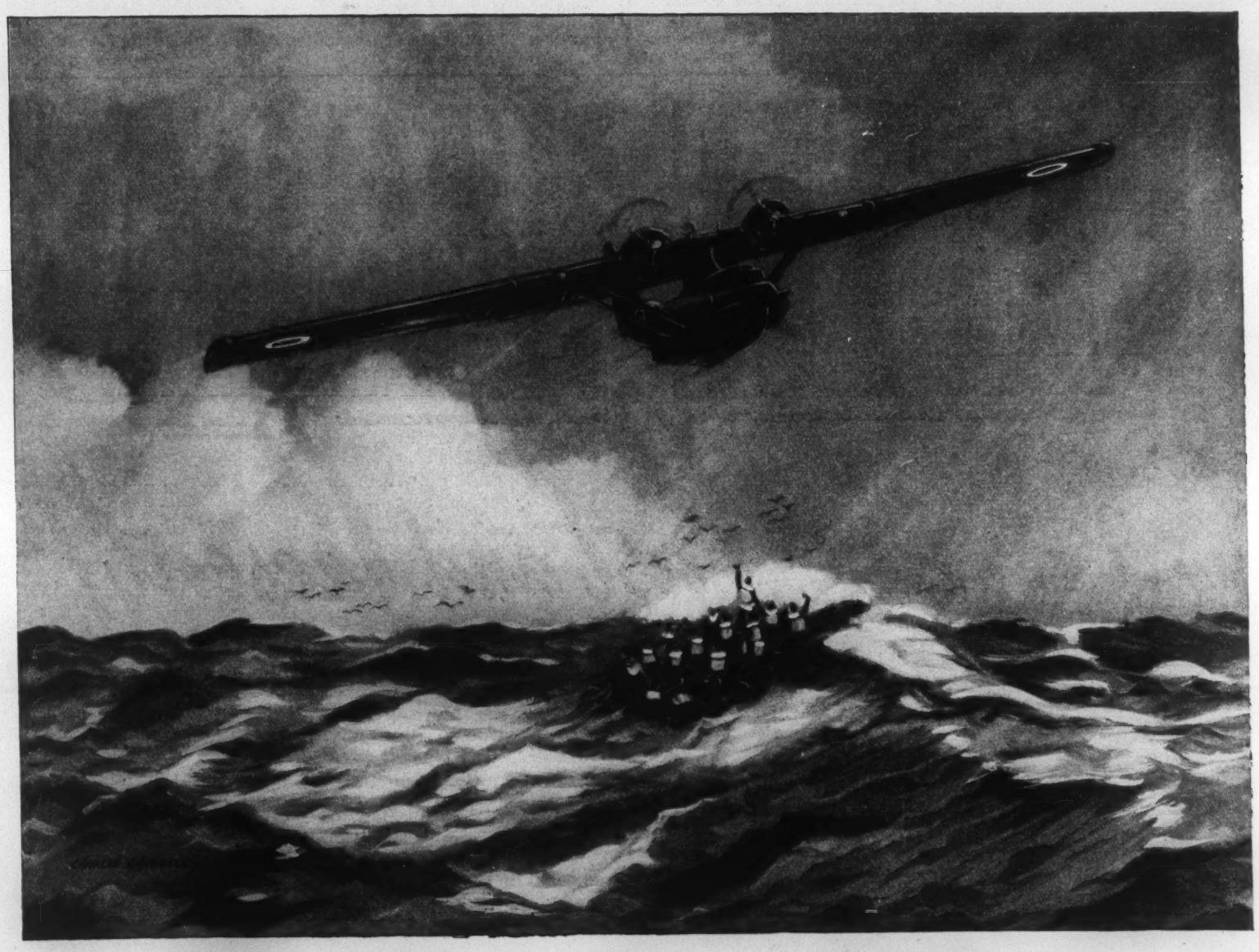
They would seem to have a better chance of wiping out the Orel salient than the Germans did of clearing the Kursk salient. Yet the front, and the opponents, still appear to be pretty well balanced, and I am still inclined to regard this action as a modern version of the great, costly, indecisive battles of 1916-17 on the Western Front in the last war.

The balance must, however, constantly shift in favor of the Russians, who should be able to gain an even greater success this winter than in previous ones, unless the Germans carry out a sharp retirement to a shorter defence line, say in October, just before the Russians strike.

I was very glad to have the opportunity last week to meet General Giraud and to watch him in action and hear his ideas, at his press conference in Ottawa. The General talked for 50 minutes straight going, much the longest speech he has made on this tour, a member of his party told me.

His language was simple and direct, and he never hesitated for a word. There was as little fooling as there was pretentiousness about him. Though he was accompanied by an American Army officer as interpreter (which seemed curious in the Parliament House of Canada), one felt that no one would twist this man about their finger.

When, for instance, he mentioned General de Gaulle in his Washington press conference, and was requested afterwards to delete the name, he refused. In the Ottawa conference he made no reference whatever to de Gaulle, which is certainly something of a feat in an exhaustive discussion of French affairs today.



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The Man Who Runs Ontario's New Labor Court

BY D. P. O'HEARN

As Registrar of the Ontario Labor Court much of the success of the Court, and the labor legislation rests with Professor Jacob Finkelman. Professor Finkelman is a lawyer who began the study of law at the age of three. Later, as a student in law school and as a professor he specialized in industrial law. He has been connected with the Ontario labor legislation since its inception and is admirably fitted to steer the Labor Court through its early shoals.

JACOB FINKELMAN, B.A., M.A., LL.B. (Toronto) is an active, quick-thinking young man of thirty-six who is popularly known as "the Professor", not for any affected dignity, but because he has been Associate Professor of Administrative and Industrial Law at the University of Toronto for the past thirteen years.

Within recent weeks he has been rash enough to change the calm comfort of his professorial chair for an uneasy hot-seat as first Registrar of the Ontario Labor Court. The change was made partly to satisfy an ambition, and partly because he had little choice.

Early this year, when the Ontario government became collective-bargaining-conscious, Premier Conant and Labor Minister Heenan called in Professor Finkelman as the man who knew most about the subject in the province. From then on he had so much to do with the legislation, behind the scenes, that he was more responsible for the final act than any of the many others who had a hand in it at one stage or another. When it came time for the appointment of a registrar, the man who would be charged with steering the Court through its early formative stages, he was the only logical choice. He therefore took the job, with his fingers crossed:—he is still on the staff of the University, with a year's leave of absence.

The Professor is one of those believe-it-or-not characters who found his future vocation very early in life—at the age of three, to be exact.

When only eight months old he joined his family in an expedition from Russia—not for a rest from an arduous life at the Czar's court. In Canada, the family succumbed to the strange fascination of Hamilton's mountain and settled in that city. After two years and some months Jacob suffered an attack of infantile paralysis, which left him with only the partial use of one hand. It was obvious, even at his age, that law was the only occupation in which he could sit down, think, and get paid for it.

At public school in Hamilton, his spare time which without this early decision might have been spent with marbles, salami sandwiches and other minor vices was devoted to scattered reading of the law in general. Once in university, he narrowed his field to industrial law and related subjects, acquiring knowledge with such conspicuous success that on being admitted to the bar in 1930, aged twenty-three, he was appointed to the staff of the Law School.

Professor at 23

Between that time and his recent advent into public affairs he worked quietly at professional endeavors which gained him the reputation of one of the brighter young men of Canadian law. He created the course in Industrial Law at the University, acted on the board of the *University Law Journal*, contributed regularly to other law journals, was co-author of a book, "The Right to Trade", and acted as Secretary of the Committee on Legal Education of the Canadian Bar Association. Also, and most important in his present position, he served as permanent impartial chairman in several fields of industrial dispute, including the men's clothing, cloak and suit, and dress industries.

Aside from this he proved his capacity for hard work by executive duties in several organizations, including the Canadian Jewish Congress, the United Jewish Welfare Fund and the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University, and contrived to spread the gospel of his favorite subject at various public gatherings, including the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs at Lake Couchiching Queen's University.

Large Staff Eventually

In becoming Registrar of the Labor Court Professor Finkelman is giving up this placid life, but he is also fulfilling one of his major desires. Very early, he recognized that labor was the one field, except for international relations, which was inclined to settle its problems by force, and he visioned here a whole new ground for jurisprudence.

He is approaching his new duties at a slow trot rather than a sprint—with the attitude of take things as they come and see what's around the next corner. As one of the originators of the Act and as a practical man with much experience as an arbitrator he knows there will be some balky driving before the horse finally gets used to the cart and the Court runs smoothly.

On questions such as whether the Act should be run by a one-man court or by a committee, and whether or not there should be an appeal from its decisions, he naturally has his own opinion, but where he may disagree he adopts the outlook that time will show the way.

This is in line with his whole attitude, which is to sit tight. By nature he is a sit-tighter, with the bit between his teeth but not biting it in two.

In contrast to the tendency of some academic gentlemen he is not wildly enthusiastic to put a pet administrative scheme in effect in his department. Eventually the department may have a large staff to handle votes, investigations and other detail, but until the necessity arises the Professor intends to carry on with the facilities that are available through the provincial Department of Labor.

For the present, much of the work of the court will fall on his own shoulders. However, he is no stranger to large loads. He admits a fondness for fishing, golf and tennis, but then on recollection says that perhaps he can't be sure that he is fond of them, it is so long since he has played.

Jacob Finkelman, M.A., LL.B.

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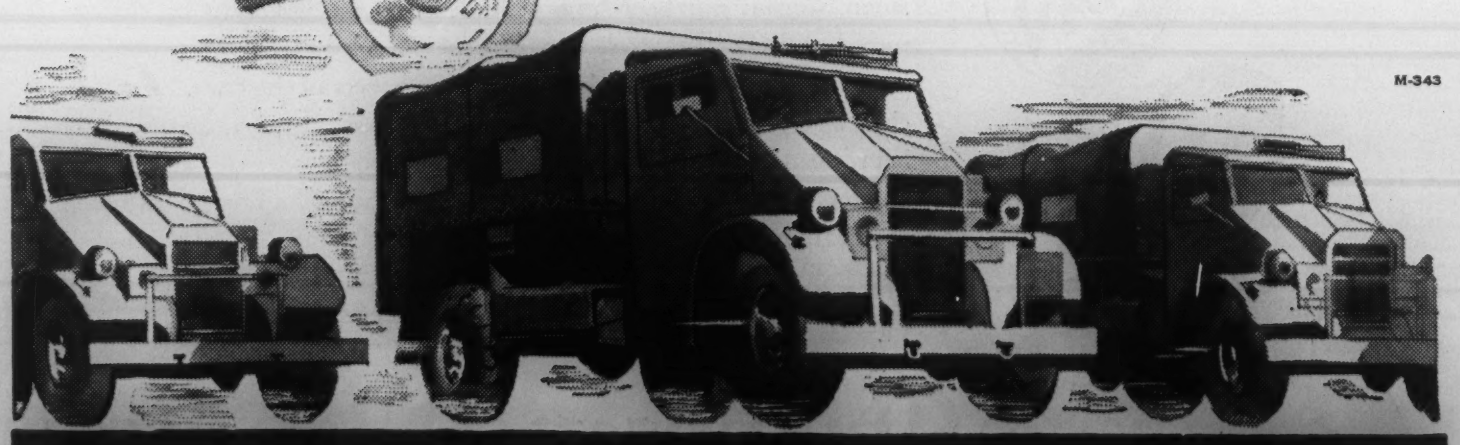

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

B.N.A. Act Must Be Changed

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has inflicted quite a number of knotty problems upon Canada by its decisions, but it can never have given us a more unnecessary one than it created when it misinterpreted the passage in the British North America Act dealing with the reduction of the parliamentary representation of a province when its population declines in proportion to that of the entire Dominion.

It is true that the drafters of the act left a hiatus, an uncovered situation. They were trying to relieve Canada of the nuisance of having to reduce the representation of a province—a process which is bound to involve redrawing the boundaries of quite a number of its constituencies—when the decline in proportional population in a single decade is insignificant. For the limit of insignificance they chose the figure of five per cent.

But they certainly never dreamed that a province should be able to show a decline in its proportional population of 4½ per cent in one decade, 4¼ per cent the next, and 4¾ per cent the third, and still go unreduced as to representation. And that is what the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has declared the law to mean!

The drafters of the Act were, as I have said, careless. They left a blank. They enacted that the representation should not be reduced unless the proportional population "at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of Members for the province" was found at the new census to be reduced by one-twentieth part or more. As it reads, this provision applies properly only to a decline from the condition recorded at a "preceding readjustment". But a readjustment is a change. They forgot that the original allotment of members when the province entered Confederation was not covered by this phrase, and that consequently there was no basis provided for a reduction until there had been a "readjustment"—which must therefore be upwards, since there could be no readjustment downwards "unless" there had been a five per cent or more decline from the "preceding readjustment".

Prince Edward Island, acutely jealous for its prerogatives, took this point to the Privy Council in 1904, as we were reminded by Mr. St. Laurent the other day. The Privy Council, determined to bring about the logical result of reducing Prince Edward Island's representation, and being unable to bring itself to the sensible but perhaps not very legal decision that the original allotment constituted a "preceding readjustment", proceeded to achieve its end by ruling that, not the original allotment, but any re-examination of the representation after a decennial census, whether it caused a change in the representation or not, constituted a readjustment.

Nullifies the Intent

The result is to nullify the intent of the Fathers, which was to have a reduction of representation whenever there has been a decline of five per cent or more in proportional population, no matter how long that decline has taken to come about. So far as Prince Edward Island is concerned the Privy Council might have saved itself the trouble; for, foiled in this contention that its representation could not be reduced until it had first been raised (of which there was never any danger), the garden province secured in 1915. a special amendment to the Act declaring that the number of members should never fall below the number of Senators. Entitled, on a population basis, to two members and one Senator, it therefore rejoices, and will continue to rejoice, in four members and four Senators.

Under this interpretation the representation of a province can never be reduced unless the proportional population has declined by five per cent or more *within a single decade*. Every province with a declining proportional population in the decade ending 1941 is protected against reduction of representation by this interpretation, except Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

If there is to be any logic at all about representation by population, before the next redistribution is started there should be a further amendment to the B.N.A. Act changing the five per cent rule to read that there shall be no reduction unless there has been a one-twentieth decline in "the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding *alteration* of the number of members for the province *or at the time when that number was first determined if there has been no alteration.*"

It has to be borne in mind that all these disproportionately high representations, preserved by a special consideration in the case of P.E.I. or by an illogical interpretation of the B.N.A. Act in the other provinces, work to the disadvantage of Quebec, the one province whose representation is fixed at a specified number. Quebec has always 65 members, which on the 1941 census means an average constituency of 51,213. The same rate of distribution in the other eight provinces would give them 159 seats. In the present Parliament they have 179; and in the next redistribution, with the five per cent proviso and the P.E.I. special clause, they get 172, which means an average constituency of 47,400. It is quite impossible to defend this on any sound principle of representation by population. We may talk as we like about the reasons why the population is thus distributed, and it is obviously unfortunate that the census had to be taken in the course of a war about which different parts of the country, *pace* Mr. St. Laurent, certainly feel very differently. But nobody has any right to alter the terms of the Confederation compact as embodied in the constitutional Act because of a difference of feeling in different parts of the country about the war. They are being altered, in a way which is very painful to French Canada, by the postponement of the redistribution, but there are somewhat compelling reasons for that and most of the French members in the House of Commons are prepared to accept it; and the results are only temporary. The results of the absurd interpretation of the Privy Council will be permanent, if they are not eliminated by such amendment as I propose.

The *Globe and Mail*, dealing editorially with the subject of proportional representation as between Quebec and the rest of Canada on July 15, used what is probably the most dangerous and divisive argument that can possibly be put forward concerning it. "If," said the Toronto paper, "the French-Canadian element in Quebec held, like the voters in other provinces, more divergent views upon national issues and divided their allegiance more evenly between the different parties, the case for the readjustment which Mr. Godbout and Mr. St. Laurent demand would have a better chance of a sympathetic hearing." The argument is plain. It is that the French-Canadians have a right to proportional representation in the national law-making body only on condition that they divide their representatives so that they will vote against one-another and thus partly nullify their influence. Unfortunately for this argument the constitution says nothing about provinces dividing their votes when it lays down the terms on which representation shall be allotted; and it is not difficult to imagine the uproar which would ensue if it were suggested that any other province should be so treated.

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No Unity In Our Social Plans

BY L. R. SMITH

Administrative unity in the system of social insurance is not a mere technical matter; it is vital for the functioning of the entire system. This unity, the main object of the Beveridge Plan, has not been provided for in the Marsh Plan for Canada.

Interdepartmental committees cannot bring about unity as a single authority can. Their members are always concerned largely with protecting the interests of their respective departments.

The author of this article is a social service expert with large experience both in Canada and in other countries.

IT IS somewhat misleading to call the social program which has been put forward for Canada—Dr. Heagerty's health insurance bill and Dr. Marsh's social security scheme—the Canadian Beveridge Plan.

It is true that both measures aim at improving Canada's social services, and that they contain certain proposals which can also be found in the famous British document, such as medical and cash benefits in case of sickness, old age and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. But most of these services have—a fact which is often overlooked in this country—been in existence in Britain for a long time and have proved to be highly effective. The Beveridge Plan, to be sure, is full of suggestions for their further improvement.

But Sir William has done far more than that. What press and Parliament have hailed as one of the greatest achievements in British social history is his proposal of a unified and coordinated system of social insurance based on one single contribution, covering in all its manifold branches the same group of people, and governed throughout by uniform principles.

Unity Ultimate Aim

Let us not for a moment think that this is in Britain easy of achievement because of the absence of the constitutional difficulties which confront us in Canada. The obstacles Sir William has to contend with are different in character but no less formidable. When he surveyed the field he found highly developed and well entrenched organizations for the administration of the various branches of social insurance: departmental agencies, independent boards, approved societies and friendly societies. They had been created at different periods of Britain's social history. They had been organized to meet the peculiar needs of special groups of workers. They had been added to but not connected with each other. They had issued their own rules and levied their own contributions, more or less without regard to developments in related fields.

How was it possible to bring order into that chaos? Beveridge could not start from scratch. He had to use the material that he found. His task may be likened to that of a city planner who is called in after the city has been allowed to run wild for many years. He will be permitted to tear down slums—such as commercial funeral insurance;—he may even sacrifice some historic landmarks—the friendly societies;—but he must put up with the general structure of the city as it stands. Only a great master like Beveridge will be capable under such conditions of drawing up the plan which will satisfy the needs of a modern community.

It is the unity and all-inclusiveness of the insurance system which is Sir William's ultimate aim. Only if we realize this purpose shall we be able to understand some features of the plan which otherwise must appear anomalous. Take, for instance, the recommendation of compulsory health insurance for everybody irrespective of income. It is not likely that Sir William was eager to make the blessings of free medical care available to millionaires. But he wished to avoid at all costs the creation of two groups of persons—insured and non-insured. He wanted to make unnecessary the tedious task of determining who should be liable for paying contributions and entitled to benefits and who not. He meant to eliminate once and for all jurisdictional disputes between the various branches of insurance which have proved so costly and wasteful in many a European country with an old tradition of social insurance.

One Stamp Pays All

He solved the problem by cutting the Gordian knot. He brings everybody under the insurance system, irrespective of income and occupational status. He imposes upon everybody a *single* contribution to be paid by a stamp on a *single* insurance document. This payment will entitle him to *all* benefits available to him from *all* branches of the insurance system. All this is not done for reasons of social justice but in the interests of a clear and simple administration, for the sake of a unified and all-inclusive

Palestine is not often in the news these days but its war industries keep busy. Here are three women munition workers with piles of land mines.

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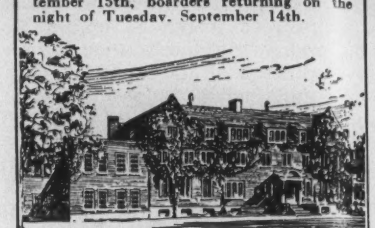

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scheme. To make sure that this aim will be realized in the day-to-day operation of the scheme, Sir William proposes the establishment of a Ministry of Social Security which should be responsible for all social services with the exception of health services.

How far are these ideals fulfilled by the measures which are at present debated in Ottawa under the slogan of the Canadian Beveridge Plan? To start with, the government has submitted not one but two such plans to the newly created Parliamentary Committee on Social Security: Dr. Heagerty's health insurance bill and Dr. Leonard Marsh's social security plan.

Canadian Plans Differ

The two proposals represent two quite different approaches to the problem of social security. Dr. Heagerty's bill, pre-Beveridge in character, singles out sickness for attack and even there deals only with specific health measures, lacking provisions for the economic welfare of sick persons by cash benefits or similar devices. The Marsh plan, on the other hand, influenced throughout by the great model of the Beveridge Report, is all inclusive in its concept. It looks at ill health only as one symptom of disorder in the social body. It proposes to fight human need in all its manifestations, whether they affect health, employment or education.

The difference in outlook between the two documents results as one would expect in certain discrepancies in their proposals. Contributions for health protection are, according to Dr. Heagerty's plan, to be collected and administered by the provinces. Dr. Marsh, on the other hand, envisages *one* social insurance contribution. It is to cover not only the cost of provincially administered health insurance schemes but also the outlay for the risks under federal jurisdiction such as unemployment, invalidity and old age. This, at any rate, is Dr. Marsh's aim, though it seems doubtful whether it is capable of realization under his scheme. Or to quote a definite contradiction between the two plans: the contributions to be collected under the health bill are different for persons with and without dependents over 16 (though not graded according to the number of dependents), while Marsh, guided by Beveridge, advocates a uniform contribution irrespective of family status.

Neither of the two documents attempts to bring about unification in the administration of social insurance, a goal which was foremost in Beveridge's mind.

Services Interlocking

Administration of social insurance will be divided between various federal departments and between Dominion and provinces. There is no sign that even on the Dominion level concentration of authority is contemplated, despite the fact that conditions for such a move are even more favorable than in Britain. Beveridge leaves the health services outside his proposed Ministry of Social Security because the Ministry of Health has for many decades supervised the country's health and exercised a control which reaches down to the smallest county hospital. No such tradition exists in Canada. Health matters are under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, apart from performing several functions in a narrow field—ports, immigration, etc.—is limited to influencing provincial health policies. There is no good reason why in Canada health services for the insured population should not be directed by a federal social security board or department. This would have the great advantage of having under one jurisdiction all services and benefits available to the insured population in case of sickness—medical care as well as cash benefits. The absence of such a device in the Beveridge Report was one of the few criticisms raised against the plan in Britain.

Administrative unity is not a technical matter, but of vital importance for the functioning of the whole system; for the various branches of social insurance are more closely interlocking than the public realizes. Again medical services may be used for illustration. They are not only an integral part of the system of health insurance but indispensable also in most other branches. It is an insurance doctor who must give his opinion as to whether a patient is capable of returning to work after an illness, even if the formal decision should be reserved for a medical referee. The physical fitness of an unemployed person for work offered to him, the earning capacity of a person applying for an invalidity pension—these and many other questions, call for the insurance doctor's cooperation which in a unified system is readily available.

These difficulties cannot be met by the establishment of inter-departmental committees as proposed in the Marsh plan. They are administrative devices of doubtful value even if their subject matter is not controversial; for their members are more concerned with protecting the interests of their respective departments than in furthering the common objective. If departmental interests clash and jurisdictional problems are involved the committees will be a breeding place for conflict and prove unworkable.

This is not a time for patching but for decisive action. A uniform administration of social insurance, at any rate at the federal level, is imperative. It can be achieved either by vesting authority in *one* of the existing federal departments, or by the setting up of a Ministry of Social Security as proposed by Beveridge.

Typical British "Tars" are these crew members of a Motor Torpedo Boat.

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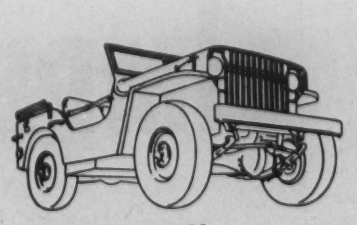

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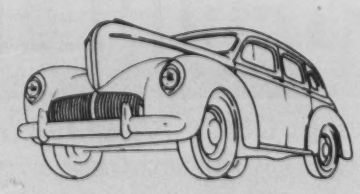


THE AMERICAR

THE LONDON LETTER

Britain Has Boom In Art

BY P. O'D.

SOMETHING not unlike an art-boom is at present taking place in this country. The Royal Academy is getting record attendances at its Summer Exhibition—more than 72,000 visitors already, with two months still to go. And people are not only looking at pictures. They are also buying them. Sales are already well above the total number last year, and far beyond in value. After a grim and difficult passage British artists seem to be sailing pleasantly along once more with a nice financial wind to help them.

The highest price paid so far at this year's Academy Show is £420 for Dame Laura Knight's "Corn". But perhaps more interesting is the £200 for "The Sail-Loft", by Stanhope Forbes, R.A. What pleasant memories that brings back of the Cornish School, famous so many years ago, and of Newlyn and Mousehole on the lovely Cornish coast. They used to be a sort of painter's Mecca—until both painters and public grew a little tired of pictures of fishermen and rocks and blue, blue sea. But very pretty places, just the same, and very pretty pictures.

Stanhope Forbes is now 86, and still going strong. He has been exhibiting since 1878, and he is still painting well—well enough to sell, though critics are apt to be a little patronizing in their tone. His picture "An English Cottage Door" in this year's Show has also been sold, for £105. And he still lives at Newlyn, where more than fifty years ago he dropped in casually on a painting holiday. He has been there ever since. When he isn't painting, he plays the 'cello. It seems to be a good recipe for longevity.

The Albert Hall "Proms"

That amazing veteran Sir Henry Wood is now in the midst of his 49th season as conductor of the Promenade Concerts. That must surely be a world's record for sheer continuity—leaving aside for the moment the high average of musical achievement. The enthusiasts who pack the Albert Hall for each concert are already looking forward with eagerness and confidence to next year's series and the rounding out of the full half-century.

That should be a really great occasion. Judging from his present vigor and vitality, there is good reason for believing that Sir Henry will be able to stay the course. (It is difficult not to adopt a somewhat sporting attitude towards this extraordinary musical Marathon.) All we shall need to make it perfect is that the world should be at peace.

The special feature of Promenade audiences, in addition to their infectious, (and not always perhaps very discriminating) enthusiasm, has been the familiar atmosphere, a sort of family feeling. The same people have been going for years and years, bringing their children, and finally even their grandchildren with them. War has, of course, brought its changes, but in spite of these the Promenade spirit seems to be maintained as vigorously as ever.

That this spirit is due very largely to Sir Henry Wood himself and centres about his robust and attractive personality, no one can doubt who has ever attended these concerts. He made the "Proms" what they are. In a sense he is the "Proms". Without him they might still go on and flourish. They might even become bigger and better—impossible as that may seem to the real enthusiasts. But they could never be the same. It is as difficult to picture the "Proms" without Sir Henry as it used to be for Victorians to picture England without "the Queen".

Athletes and Hearts

Fat, sedentary people who pooh-pooh athletics are fond of telling you that great athletes never live to be old. "They do their hearts in, my boy. Just pop-off like that." And then they tell you about all the fellows they knew, who were famous as runners or jumpers or rowers, and who did actually pop-off on the wrong side of fifty—the near side, I mean. Frightens one, doesn't it?

Well, the other day there died in London one of the greatest of British runners—perhaps the greatest of them all. Among the amateur championships he won were the mile and four-mile—each four times—and the half-mile and the 10-mile — each twice. Then he turned professional and set up a world's record for the mile that stood for 37 years. That record was made in 1886. His name was W. G. George. He was 84 when he died.

When you consider the disadvantages under which an athlete ran in those days, compared with conditions in recent times — the improved tracks, the scientific training and massage, the long and careful preparation—that record of 4 minutes 12½ seconds for the mile was a truly marvellous performance.

George's idea of a training diet was beer and bread and cheese, and he probably handed his pipe to the starter. He was just a natural runner, a tall, slim, dark-haired fellow, with legs that fairly ate up the distance. Nothing wrong with his heart either. It is true that Father Time caught up with him at last, but he certainly made a fine long race of it.

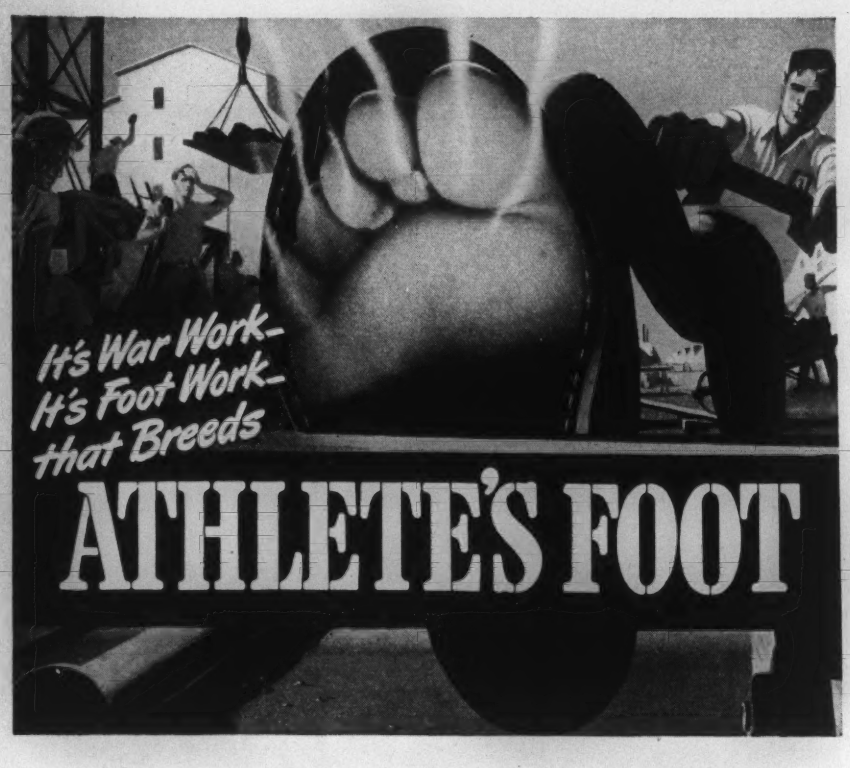
Arthur Mee

Children all over the world—and not only English-speaking children—should remember gratefully Arthur Mee, who died last week in London. He was the originator and publisher of The Children's Encyclopaedia, as well as the editor of many other publications for their instruction and amusement. He was proud to be known as "the children's friend," and he probably did as much to deserve the title as any publicist of his time.

When The Children's Encyclopaedia was first mooted, the sages of Fleet Street laughed at the idea. But Mee believed that children would like to have an encyclopaedia of their very own. He believed also that many parents would be glad to buy it, if only as a refuge from the round-the-clock bombing with questions to which they were probably subjected. And he was right. The Encyclopaedia was an immense success, not only in English but in several other languages. It made him a comparatively rich man.

Mee was responsible for a great many other publishing ventures, some of them of impressive size like his "History of the World" in many volumes, and the series of condensed classics he called "The World's Great Books." They were nearly all successful.

He was not a scholar. Nor was he a literary man, in spite of all the thousands of pages he wrote. But he was a first-class journalist—at the age of 20 he was editing a daily in Nottingham—and he had the good sense to develop a field of his own.

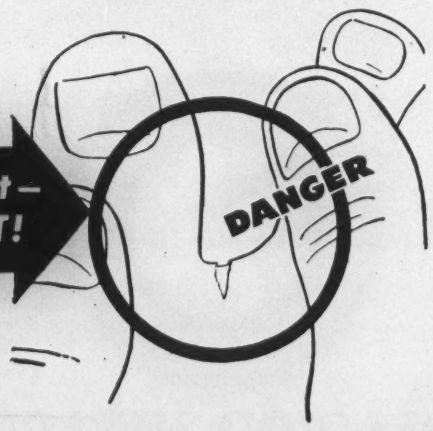


Athlete's Foot fungi feed on hot, perspiring feet

WARTIME DUTIES put you on your feet . . . making you vulnerable to an attack of Athlete's Foot that may cost you precious hours of work.

The extra perspiration that comes with wartime's extra walking irritates the tender skin between your toes and feeds the fungi which cause Athlete's Foot.

Then, when cracks appear, the fungi attack the flesh through the cracks and spread through the tissues. Inflammation of the toes, painful itching and flaking skin tell you you're a victim of painful Athlete's Foot!



Cracks warn you first—soak them TONIGHT!

Tonight look at the skin between your toes. If cracks are present, drench the toes with Absorbine Jr., *full strength.* Repeat daily, night and morning.

1. **Absorbine Jr. is an effective fungicide. It *kills* the Athlete's Foot fungi *on contact.***
2. **It dissolves the perspiration products on which the Athlete's Foot fungi thrive.**
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5. **It eases itching and pain of Athlete's Foot.**

Guard against reinfection. Boil socks 15 minutes. Disinfect shoes. In advanced cases consult your doctor in addition to using Absorbine Jr. At all drugstores, $1.25 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 286 St. Paul Street West, Montreal, Que.

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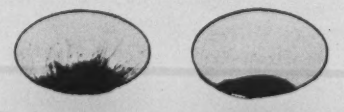

Fungi growing fast—Photomicrograph of Athlete's Foot fungi. This parasitic plant life burrows under the tissues, irritates delicate nerve endings. No wonder Athlete's Foot causes severe pain!

Fungi dead—Photomicrograph shows Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot fungi as they are reached. No longer can they grow and cause you so much pain and misery.

ABSORBINE Jr. Kills Athlete's Foot Fungi on Contact

Also brings QUICK RELIEF to these summer troubles

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'The Darker Brother' Is a Light To His People

BY ISABEL LE BOURDAIS

Langston Hughes is one of the outstanding spokesmen for the cause of his fellow-negroes. Those familiar with him know him for his many magazine articles, stories and poems.

Mr. Hughes' writings rise from his own experience in living the life of a negro. Sheltered in Mexico in his early years, he later broke away and lived and struggled in Harlem, Africa and France.

In this article, Mrs. Le Bourdais tells how the author visits his people and rallies them with the story of his own life.

THE little boy from the south, with the curly hair and big brown eyes, stood with his nickel in his hand watching the merry-go-round come to a stop. Other boys dashed on board for the next ride, but the little boy peered all around anxiously looking for the special seats at the rear.

"Where's the horse for the kid that's black?"

From this poignant tale in poetry of American Negro life through a child's eyes, to the tale of the adult Negro of today reading the speeches of the powerful on the freedom to be guaranteed the peoples of other lands, and crying out:

"I swear to the Lord, I still don't see
Why freedom means everyone else but me!"

so Langston Hughes tells the story of his people through his own life and poetry.

Speakers come and speakers go; they are reported in the newspapers and heard on the radio every day, and the prospect of hearing another speech rarely is sufficient to lure people from their homes. But when Langston Hughes spoke at the Home Service Association in Toronto, late comers could not get past the front steps, and half the audience had to stand in halls and stairways and second-floor rooms to listen to his voice from loud speakers. You see, most of his audience were Negroes.

They came from every corner of the city, north, south, east, west, and south-centre.

His Life His People's

With light delicate touch but profound underlying wisdom, with ready wit but deep constant sympathy, Langston Hughes spoke to his people and their friends. He designed his speech around the pattern of his own adventurous life, but in the telling of the tale he brought in the story of his people, their humor, their pathos, their virtues, their failings, their patience, their ambitions and the deep and progressive economic and social thinking that is typical of modern Negro leaders. Like Forrester Washington, Paul Robeson, Tod Duncan and Etta Moten, before him, he told Toronto Negroes that they should at all times co-operate with progressive groups, both political and labor, provided they were striving for the same ideals of equal opportunity and justice for all peoples including Negroes.

Race and color, he told them, were not isolated problems, nor were they peculiar to one country. But after travelling on four continents he had returned convinced that America, in spite of obvious defects, was the land whose heart and soul were full of the hope, the ideals, and the potential strength for a great democratic future.

"I, too sing America.
I am the darker brother;
They send me to eat in the kitchen
when company comes.
Tomorrow . . . "

Far from suggesting that he had selected a poet's career by some divine inspiration or messianic urge, Mr. Hughes explained that he had written his first poem as a result of having been unanimously elected class poet in an Ohio school in spite of complete absence of qualifications other than the apparent assumption on the part of his predominantly white classmates that Negroes and poetry were both founded on rhythm. His somewhat terrifying first assignment, the graduation poem, proved so successful when read to the school audience, that the young author decided the career of poet might have much to commend it.

The Hughes family moved to Mexico because the father was determined that his son should never grow up under the bonds of the American color line. Switzerland was the father's choice for university education—Langston would learn three languages and have no bonds but his own limitations. But the young man felt a yearning for his own people; he wanted to go to Harlem and from there to find his place in America. So Columbia engineering courses held him for one year, but that choice was his father's and not his. Next year he moved to a Harlem boarding house, searched for congenial work, and thus came for the first time from his comparatively sheltered background into the crude and bitter reality of high rents, lowly jobs and the degrading pattern of discrimination and relegation to the role of entertainer, servant and butt for white men's jokes, from which his father had vainly sought to shield him, and which is so familiar to Negroes from Canada to Florida.

Langston Hughes' next ship was bound for Africa, and the poet soon discovered that color was not entirely

LANGSTON HUGHES

an American problem; signs marked "Europeans only," white men's churches with special seats at the back for the natives to whom they were bringing Christianity, forced labor, peonage conditions like the worst of the Southern States, while big business interests took out of Africa ivory, gold, mahogany, diamonds, and everything of value that could be exported, at a cost to them and a return to the country of almost nothing. So the young American concluded that color was not a personal problem, not a national problem, but a consequence of economic greed. Later in Europe he met little or no color discrimination where the economies were comparatively static. But in the colonies run by these same countries he found exploitation which amounted to slavery, in the competition for new dollars, pounds or francs.

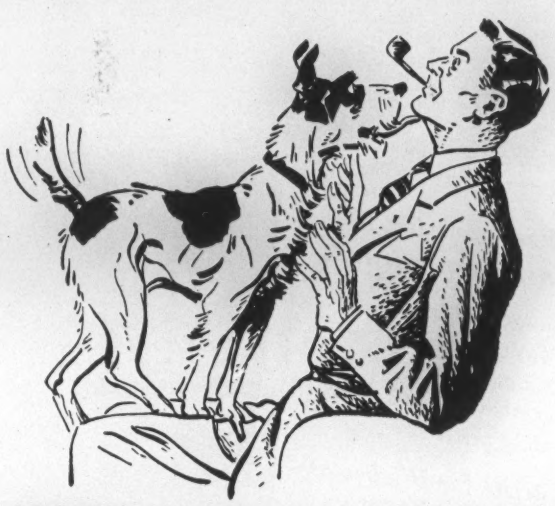
Same Story in Europe

He arrived in Paris with seven dollars, surprised to find his high school French so inadequate, but he soon located colored people in Montmartre, most of them in the entertainment business. He also found that while there was no color line in Paris, there was a decided anti-foreign feeling among laboring circles. So he ended a search for work by signing on as unpaid doorman at a night club where he was supposed to stop fights, and live on tips.

A desire to see for himself if the streets of Venice were really filled with water drew him to Italy, but on his return journey a thief removed his passport, money and papers from his pocket while he slept. An American consul arranged permission for him to work his way on an American ship—if he could find one. He arrived in America with twenty-five cents earned by washing the mate's shirt. Washington, a wet-wash laundry, prizes for poetry, and a scholarship to Lincoln University followed his return to his homeland. By the time he received his Master's degree in 1929 he had already published two books, *Weary Blues* and *Fine Clothes to the Jew.*

In his Toronto audience there were many young people who saw themselves in every place and event he described, and wondered with an intense hope how soon they would be able to leave the city of so little opportunity and seek the field of broader experience elsewhere. Canada has always been regarded as the Promised Land by Negroes ever since the days of slavery, Mr. Hughes said that night, but in the audience was a young girl who had spent five months after business school graduation answering advertisements for a stenographer, without success; and another girl who graduated second highest in a dietitian's course but now lives by cutting cotton for corsets in a factory; and another girl who wanted more than all else to study nursing but can find no hospital that will train her; and a young man who has taken technical training for special war work but was doing laborer's jobs; and another young man who yearned for a journalistic career but can get no nearer than porter in a publishing house.

"We have tomorrow
Bright before us
Like a flame."



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HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 10

I GOT A TIP TODAY THAT THERE'S GOING TO BE A SHORTAGE...
THE NEXT THING THEY'LL RATION WILL BE...
IF I WERE YOU, I'D GET A SUPPLY...
STOP! YOU'RE BEHAVING LIKE SABOTEURS
SPREADING THOSE RUMOURS IS ACTUALLY TREASON
THAT'S JUST THE WAY TO CAUSE SHORTAGES THAT NEED NEVER HAVE EXISTED
EVEN IN PEACE TIME, IF A MILLION WOMEN SUDDENLY BOUGHT TWICE AS MUCH AS USUAL, THERE'D BE A SHORTAGE AND YOU CAUSE THAT IN WARTIME

RUMOURS CAUSE SHORTAGES

We all know the people who pretend to be "in the know" and warn us that this or that will be rationed next. Those people are dangerous! By frightening others into panic buying they cause shortages that need never have existed. Decent people buy only what they need, confident that if rationing does become necessary, they will receive a fair share.

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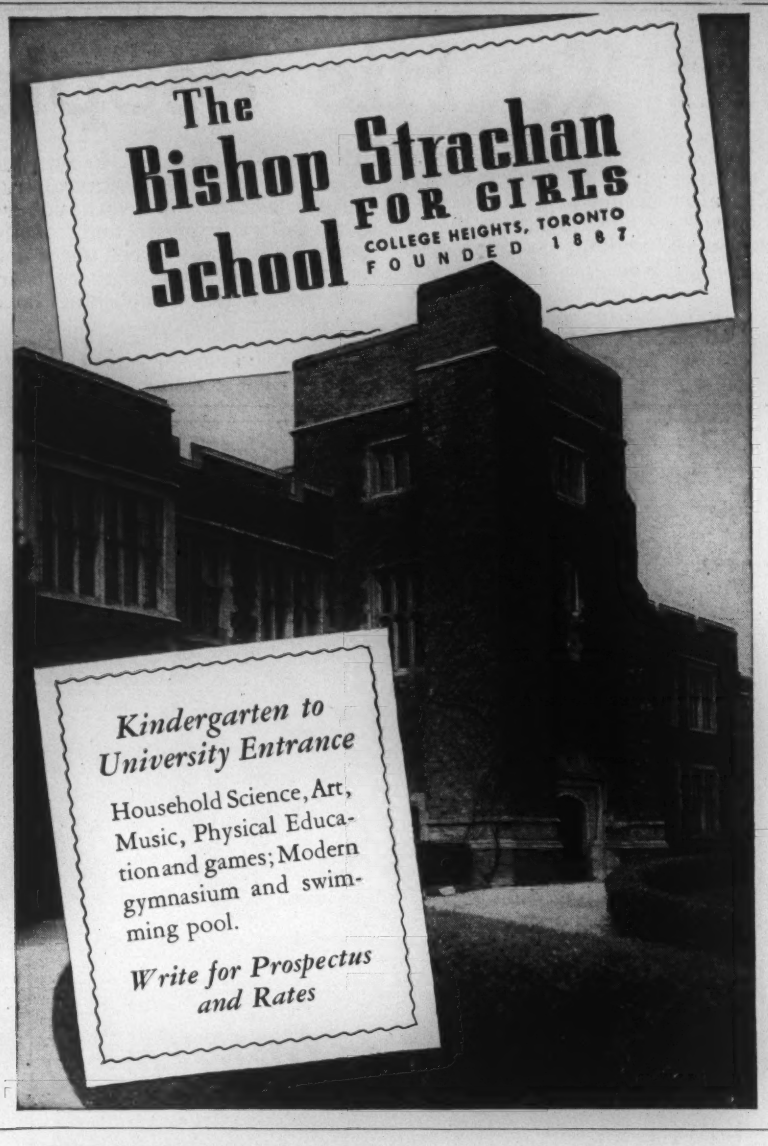

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An Irish Curse-Chronicle

BY W. S. MILNE

HUNGRY HILL, by Daphne du Maurier. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

THE four hundred pages of this chronicle cover a period of a hundred years in the life of an Anglo-Irish family. Greater artists than Miss du Maurier have found four hundred pages little enough to accommodate the doings of a single generation or less. As a result of her compression, the story is episodic; interest is always being shifted to a new group of characters, and the tale lacks a single unifying strong central figure. One character, Copper John, who founded the Brodrick fortunes by sinking a shaft in Hungry Hill and taking copper out, pretty nearly fills the bill for the first thirty-five years of the story, but his shoes are never filled by any of his successors.

As the Brodrick story unfolds, and sons and daughters give place to grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and the stage becomes crowded with aunts and uncles and nephews and nieces and second cousins, the story gets out of focus. There ceases to be a single compelling human interest. As the stock begins to go to seed, and the curse of the Donovans gets in a few licks, we are inclined to say "What of it?", and when the mines are finally exhausted, and Clonmere gets burned down by the rebels in the trouble of 1920, we feel rather relieved that the whole thing is over and done.

This is not fair to Miss du Maurier, for she has written vividly and painstakingly, and there are many fine bits in the story. The characters, even those who have only a brief appearance or two, are well drawn, the dialogue is believable, and her descriptive scenes, particularly those dealing with the Irish countryside, are often quite as good as that magnificent first chapter of "Rebecca". There is romance, humor, melodrama, intrigue; beautiful women and ardent lovers. In spite of all, it seems to me that the book as a whole is a failure. The plot mounts downwards—the scene is laid mostly in Ireland—and the ending, long forecast, lacks the dramatic force of many of the episodes that preceded it.

Chief objection of all, one's sympathies are never fully enlisted on either side of the Donovan-Brodrick feud. The Brodricks are proud and wealthy, but the Donovans are mean and treacherous and despicable. On the whole, we are led to prefer the upper-dog to the under-, which is contrary to all the canons of romance. In the quarrel between the two families, both sides have some right, and both by their conduct put themselves in the wrong. Perhaps Miss du Maurier really intended her tale to be an allegory of Ireland itself.

The Great Journey

ATLANTIC MEETING, by H. V. Morton. (Saunders $3.00.)

"ISN'T THIS somethin'?" says Mr. H. V. Morton to himself, and then writes a book about it. The subject may be London, or England, Scotland or Palestine. Whatever it may be he is consumed with interest and has the happy art of stirring the interest of his readers. Admirers say to themselves "Where's Morton now?" And when he comes back from where he has been "at", advance orders for his new book encourage his publishers.

In August 1941 he was snatched from his Home Guard duties in Hampshire and sent north, like Abraham. not knowing whither he went. The "whither" proved to be the battleship *Prince of Wales*, carrying the Prime Minister to a meeting with President Roosevelt in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. This, above all, was "somethin'." And here's the book.

Some may think that the Atlantic Charter is "old stuff," and that everything about the expedition which brought it to birth has been told. They're wrong. Mr. Morton describes the hundreds of small things which together make a big thing. The book is at once charming and thrilling.

The Spirit of Fliers

THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE AIR, by Flying Officer X. (H. E. Bates.) (Ryerson, $2.50.)

SCORES of writers have reported the miraculous deeds of the Royal Air Force. Here is one who looks into the souls of these incomparable young men and finds out why they fight and win. There was the man from an Australian sheep-ranch who didn't know there was a war until it was six months gone and the bombs were smashing at London. There was the quiet young man whose parents had slaved to get him an education; he saw them killed by a German bomb. There was the native Lithuanian who had seen the New Order in operation and had a private revenge to satisfy.

The literary art of these tales is uncommonly high. They have grace and charm, the dialogue is authentic, inevitable, and a blessed reticence gives them a moving quality. In descriptive power the tale of the crashed crew in the rubber dinghy is superb. "Sergeant Carmichael" is the title and it won't be forgotten, especially as the leading character is a Canadian.

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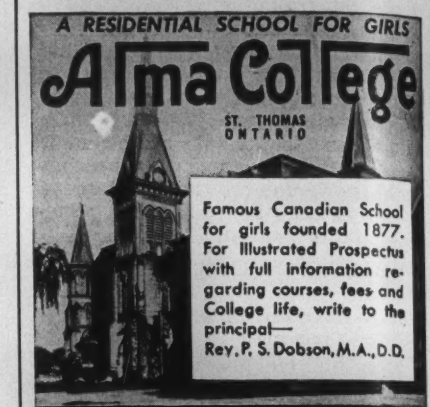

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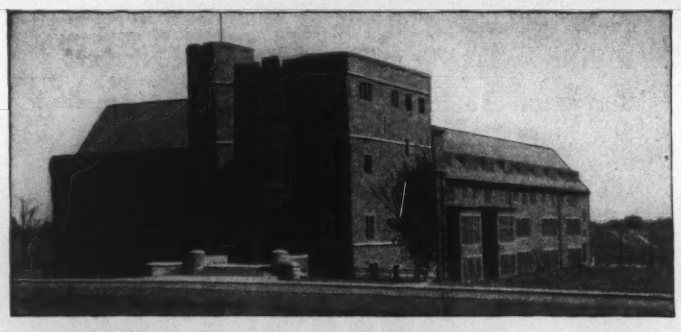

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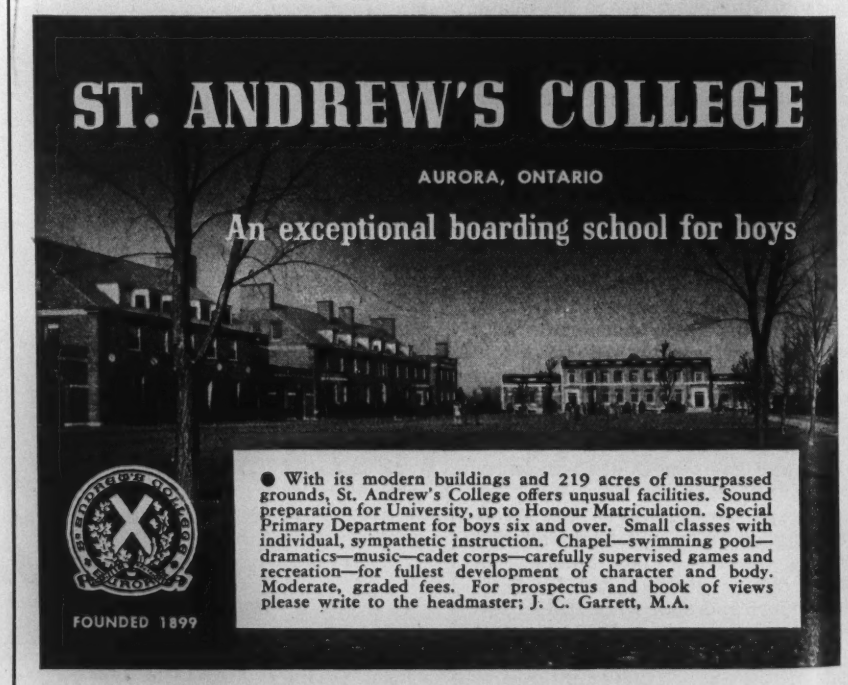

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THE BOOKSHELF

Of The Southern Neighbors

SOUTH AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Waldo Frank. (Collins, $3.50.)

CALM assurance of one's own importance is effective armor against a sharp-shooting world. In the main popular lecturers tolerate themselves too easily and walk as prophets pitying the ignorant. Some are saved when they laugh at themselves. Some others never laugh and wear out their coats by patting themselves on the back. Waldo Frank, despite his egotism, is a familiar friend of South America who writes of the people and their customs with certainty, and for the most part with charm, although he is inclined towards lush impressionism with its usual evils.

In concern over the equivocal neutrality of Argentina and Chili he undertook a lecture-tour which covered the greater part of the Continent, preached the whole democratic doctrine to the satisfaction of the common people, and to the embarrassment of many officials, was attacked by four Nazi bravoes in his hotel room, was trailed by others, and generally speaking had a vivid time.

The book is "temperamental", often unfair in reference to Great Britain and France, too much concerned with the personal feelings of the writer, and yet sincere and moving.

A Resolute Ambassador

CLERICAL ERRORS, by Louis Tucker. (Collins, $4.00.)

TAKE a Southern gentleman, dazzled by "the lustah of Southern womanhood, sah", settled firmly on the doctrine of States Rights, and just as firmly on the inequality of citizenship as between whites and negroes, convert him, as far as possible, to Christianity as understood by the Anglican Communion, consecrate him as a deacon, as a priest, and send him forth to fight Satan with a cloud of Methodist and Baptist witnesses on the side-lines, and you have the author of this glowing book.

It's an autobiography, compelled by the nagging of his daughter. Perhaps "nagging" is not the right word; "gentle persuasion" may be better. She knew that father had had adventures blithe as sky-rockets; that he had done exploits by opposing Bishops, by dishing gangster politicians, by displeasing Church cliques, by preaching radicalism in a conservative manner, by working miracles of healing. She knew that he had nearly starved for conscience' sake; not once but several times. She knew also that he was a stimulating and provocative writer abrim with wit. Here's to her for her persuasive power!

Dr. Tucker for all his hard practical sense had a mystical side. He tells of seeing his chancel full of angels, most of them men, at a time when he was on the point of resigning because his congregation was 95 per cent feminine. He insists that he was not asleep since he was conducting Evensong at the time and heard the responses in resonant baritone instead of in soft soprano. But he is not overcome by this and other miracles, nor smitten into an awed solemnity. He smiles; as when he was besought to pray for rain and rain came for six weeks until three of his parishioners warned him not to interfere with the weather again.

Aside from its interest as a personal document, the book throws a clear light on social conditions in the Deep South.

Master-Builder

BY D. P. O'HEARN

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, An Autobiography. (Collins, $5.50.)

IN THE King's birthday honors of 1941, His Majesty's Royal Gold Medal for Architecture was bestowed on Frank Lloyd Wright. Only his native America still has to honor the architect who has been recognized as 'master' by every other country.

This new edition of his biography is a revised and expanded version of the life which was first published over a decade ago. Covered, in addition to the earlier material, are the capping years of a radical (the term is one which Mr. Wright favors) when recognition begins to break through.

Aside from the description of an amazingly tumultuous early life, both personal and professional, there is much of current interest in the latter chapters. Particularly the impression of Japan, gained in several years working on the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. The picture gives a remarkably clear, if sympathetic, insight into the Japanese people. The impression of Russia is also interesting, and clear, and here, as on all occasions when the material is descriptive, the style of telling is fascinating.

The autobiography is not illustrated; if it were students of architecture might find it more profitable. "In the Nature of Materials", a description of Mr. Wright's work by Henry-Russell Hitchcock, is valuable companion reading.

Into the Future

DOWNFALL, a Play in Three Acts, by Douglas Reed. (Nelson, $1.65.)

THE author of *Insanity Fair* knows Germany as few other men do; Germany of the past and Germany of the present. He has been thinking of Germany of the future and how it will face the deadly fact of defeat. So he prophesies in three phases; concealed and half-admitted doubt, apprehension and certainty, and calls it a play. But he is careful to say that it is intended for reading.

Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Himmler and Ley are the chief figures, all carefully characterized in the dialogue; the paranoid, the loyal fool, the cunning one, the sadist and the candid friend. The army which compels the "abdication" of Hitler is represented by Von Keitel, a grey-skinned implacable.

The argument is that the Junkers will do again what they did in 1918; get rid of the Fuehrer by guaranteeing him safety in some foreign land, pretend to surrender, and build up Germany for a war of revenge twenty years hence.

One may doubt if the Allies will be as gullible as they were in the past.

Men of Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE RETROSPECT, by T. R. Glover. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

THIS is a posthumous book; the last message of a civilized man who bore lightly his load of erudition and never was so serious as when he was smiling. It's all about Cambridge University where he lived as an undergraduate, as a Fellow, as a Lecturer in Classics, as a Professor and as Public Orator. Save for a five-year period as Professor of Latin at Queen's University, Kingston, his entire academic life was spent by the Cam in company with notable scholars, most of whom had oddities of thought and conduct.

He brings back from the dead the explosive Heitland, the polysyllabic Sandys, the untidy Peter Mason, the terribly efficient James Adam, the vegetarian Mayor, and the indefatigable nonagenarian Professor Living, and all of them are admirable acquaintances. About them he flashes corruscations of wit, never satirical, but friendly, almost lovable.

Like every classicist he begs leave to doubt if vocational training is a substitute for the humanities, although he admits that a Ph.D., if caught young can be tamed. He adds in light pessimism, "Very few of us are really educated at all." The book overflows with happy allusions both in Greek and Latin and for that reason is caviare to the general.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Ship Is Launched

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THERE she lay in her wooden cradle, rusty-sided, lacking even a superstructure to give her dignity or engines to give her life. The strings of fluttering pennants looked as ridiculously incongruous on her as a tiara on a dirty-faced crone. Hull No. 45—her rusty plates still chalked with cryptic inspection marks, still a land creature under and over which overalled men with grimy, suntanned faces clambered like ants. But not for long for Hull No. 45—as yet only a vast shell of reddish steel—was about to enter the noble company of big and little ships that sail the seas.

Ship launchings are no new things to Canadians. They're occurring so often on all the country's great system of waterways that Canada's shipbuilding tonnage almost equals that of Great Britain. But Hull No. 45, in the impersonal anonymity of the Toronto Shipbuilding Company Limited, was of special interest to women for she was to be launched by a Wren of the Royal Canadian Navy in a ceremony which included the combined women's services of the various divisions of the armed forces and the shipbuilding company.

A Dress Or A Slip

Before the launching ceremony we went through the closely guarded Yard where Hull No. 45 lay in the company of other ships in various stages of completion. In the shops we saw rivetters. Bent in concentration they seemed oblivious of July heat, ear-shattering din and blinding light. Heads and faces were protected by square helmets that made them resemble the popular conception of robots. Women—as we discovered when they threw back the masks of their helmets. Other women in blue overalls were clambering up and down the sides of half-finished hulls. An attractive blonde girl wearing pale blue slacks, white blouse and sun-glasses drove a tractor around the Yard. By some miracle of grooming, she remained as immaculate in the smoky waterfront atmosphere as a girl who had spent the afternoon at a golf club with nothing more strenuous to do than worry about her score.

These women were of all races and creeds, housewives, former hairdressers, teachers, waitresses, debutantes, clerks, seamstresses. Come to think of it ship building is not unlike dressmaking on a gigantic scale. There's a pattern—only they call them templates which, instead of a table, cover acres when spread out. There's stitching—but instead of needle and thread it's done with rivetting machines and steel.

Snugly dressed in its jacket of red, white and blue ribbons, two fluttering white satin ribbons—one with the words "Hull No. 45", the other with the ship's name in gold letters—all topped by two small flags, the traditional bottle of champagne was hung from the ship's prow. A naval band in summer whites headed the parade into the Yard of the detachments from the three women's services—Navy (in their smart light blue summer uniforms, white shoes and stockings), Army and Air Force, and the blue overalled girl workers.

Christened

In the bright sunshine that drenched the scene the band played, newsreel cameras turned, press photographers focussed their cameras, workmen clung to the sides of partially completed ships, relatives and friends thronged the sidelines.

Workmen stationed along the ship's keel waited, mallets at the ready, while others tested the edge of the axes with which they would sever the lines that held the ship firm. All kept their eyes fixed on George McKellar, master ship-builder and a youthful eighty, who directed the delicate business of the launching.

At his nod the men grouped gnome-like under the ship began hammering out the wooden blocks on which she rested. The unrhythmic harmony mingled with the band music in a strange Disney-like harmony, then stopped abruptly. At a vigorous wave of Mr. McKellar's arms, Officers' Steward Wr. Margaret Middleton swung the bottle with right good aim, and H.M.S. "Welfare" slid sideways with a resounding splash into her element, righted herself immediately and floated sedately out on the bay.

In Her Element

Still rusty, still without beauty, she seemed to acquire new dignity even as the waiting tugs bustled up and got their lines on her. We watched her as she moved away until at last she was blocked from view. Still only thirty-five per cent complete, she was on her way to a basin where she would be given engines to send life pulsating through her, a superstructure and all the other fittings, and—last—her cosmetics, coats of grey paint to make her a beautiful as well as a trim, fit ship.

The band played, the women's detachments swung away. Miss Middleton and Miss Schwandt, who represented the workers, descended from the bunting-decked platform. Their arms were filled with red roses and both carried jeweller's boxes containing gold bracelets "suitably inscribed."

Men and women workers returned to their tasks. A ship had been born. Time to be about building another ship.

The busier women are these war days, the more they appreciate the comfort, smartness and long-wear features of two-piece dresses. This flattering style is in supple rayon crepe pre-tested for service qualities.

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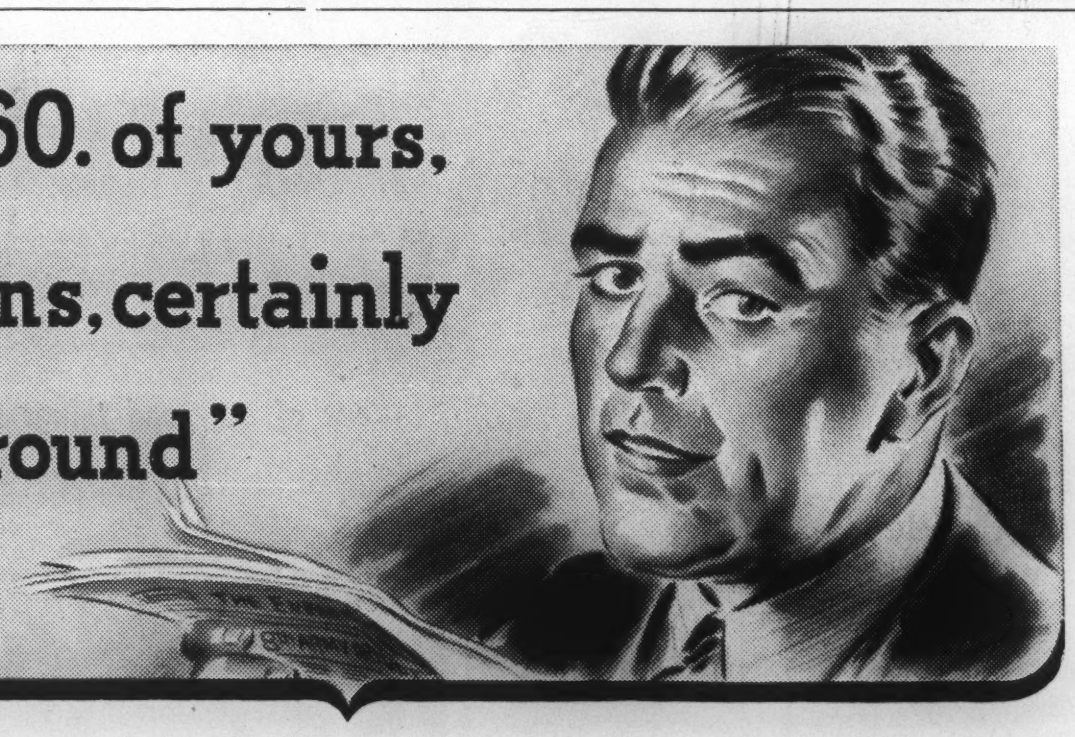

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Palaces In The Battle Zones

BY MURRAY OULTON

GORGEOUS decorations in mother-of-pearl, amber, silver and gold, magnificent statues, splendid pavilions and kiosks, exquisite fountains—such were the adornments of the palaces of the Russian Tsars. They represented fortunes which had been poured out like water, and were among the wonders of the world's architecture.

What has happened to some of them now? For they stood within the battle zones. Inside Leningrad the enormous Winter Palace is, fortunately, believed to have survived mortal damage during the long period of siege and bombardment. But does Tsarskoye Selo, the Versailles of Imperial Russia, still stand, or have the Nazis, in addition to robbing the palace, destroyed it?

News has just come through of the fate of one of the most celebrated of all these great edifices, the Peterhof Palace, a few miles outside Leningrad on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland. This beautiful palace and gardens perfectly illustrated two centuries of imperial architectural taste, but it has been damaged beyond repair together with all the lovely smaller buildings.

As for over a year the front line has run through the grounds, damage was inevitable, but its seriousness has been aggravated by the wanton destruction inflicted by the invaders, who have managed to cling on to the ruins. For instance, the numerous fountains were famous, but the Germans have despoiled these, and in the case of the most noted, the Samson Fountain, took it to pieces and stole it during the time they occupied the park.

Broken Statues

A desperate battle was fought in the silk-panelled rooms of the English Palace at the lakeside, and this is now completely wrecked. Opposite stands "Independent Villa," scene of fighting without quarter between tommy-gun troops. The park is littered with headless statues, and smashed furniture, and priceless books from the libraries were strewn around. The Red Army troops have, under heavy fire, managed to save some thousands of these.

Children's Village

What is the condition of Tsarskoye Selo, or as it was renamed after the Revolution, Dyetskoye Selo? The village was named by Peter the Great, meaning "The Tsar's Village," and he gave it to his wife. As a court residence the town which sprang up was the first town in Russia to be supplied with the amenities of Western civilization. A palace was erected and Catherine the Great, in order to add to its beauties, sent for artists and architects from Germany, Italy, and France, and among the men recommended her from Paris was a young architect from Britain, Charles Cameron. He achieved a wonderful standard of grace and beauty, and his work in stone was an enduring record of the life of a British craftsman in Russia. Precious metals, marble, amber, and other costly materials were lavishly used during the building.

Another palace was built later and this and the earlier one together with the villas were turned into museums, schools, hospitals and sanatoria for children after 1917. The present name of the town means "Children's Village." It has long been famous as a health resort, and in summer in peace-time is practically a children's colony. The former imperial park covers three and a half square miles, and another unique feature of the place is the Chinese village, bridge, and theatre built as the result of Catherine II's interest in China.

The gigantic edifice mentioned earlier, the Winter Palace in Leningrad, was a residence of the Tsars from the early eighteenth century onwards. It contains over a thousand rooms, and at one time a population of over six thousand dwelt within its labyrinth of rooms and galleries. Indeed, it was a city in itself, but its census was never taken. The palace was destroyed by fire just over a century ago but it was rebuilt even more magnificent than before. With the fall of the Tsars the Winter Palace was turned into the Museum of the Revolution, where were displayed exhibits relating to the history of the Revolution in Russia and similar movements in other parts of Europe.

The Kremlin

The other vast building worthy of mention, since it has been attacked—but very unsuccessfully—by Nazi bombers, is the Kremlin itself. In the very centre of its amazing assortment of barracks, administrative buildings, houses for officials and (at one time) ducal guards, churches, and two cathedrals, is the Great Kremlin Palace. Several of the halls in the former Tsarist State apartments have been made into one tremendous hall where the Supreme Council of the Soviet meets.

I SAT SPINNING

(Translated from the Ukrainian)

I SAT spinning, spinning,—
Dead tired from the beginning.—
Could I rest my weary head
On my little low white bed

I might fall asleep.
Comes my husband's mother—
Serpent she, no other,—
"Lazy girl, you good-for-naught!
You don't work! At last you're caught!
All you want is sleep!"

Comes my husband's father,—
Comes the thunder rather,—
And he roars, "You good-for-naught!
You don't work! At last you're caught!
All you do is sleep!"

Came my lover like a dove;
Smiled and cooed with words of love.
"You must go to sleep," he said.
"Far too young were you when wed.
"You must go to sleep."

I sat spinning, spinning. . . .

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Concert in the Manner of the Gay 'Nineties

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CONCERTIZING for vocalists, nowadays takes two forms: the individual song recital, and the appearance as guest with orchestral and choral organizations. But these fields are largely the development of the present century. Fifty years ago singers, even of the highest fame, largely confined themselves when on tour to "operatic concerts." Though Adelina Patti lived on into this century, she never in all her career gave a solo recital. The same was true of Albani and other celebrities of the days when the virtuoso conductor was unheard-of, and the great vocalists held the front place in the musical field.

At the Prom concert in 'Varsity Arena last week music-lovers had an opportunity to learn something of the form of the average "grand concert" of the 'nineties—five vocalists singing famous arias, with an act from a famous opera as a second part. (Not infrequently the whole program in those days was devoted to arias, though the public favored the structure I have described.) Thus the program arranged by Emerson Buckley, conductor of the Columbia Opera Company, with several of its principals, revived for me a number of boyish memories.

The last Toronto appearance, while still in good voice, of Adelina Patti occurred in 1894, and brought just such a program. Nine years later she sang here again, but the beauty of her tones had faded. In the earlier appearance they were still sweet and velvety, though she was already 51. Her conductor then was the famous Luigi Arditi, and her fellow vocalists included the Scottish lyric tenor Durward Lely (the original *Nanki-Poo*) and the Italian baritone Campanari, finest *Figaro* of his time. After the usual series of arias they gave in costume the second act of Flotow's "Martha".

Another typical concert of the period was that of the lovely blonde singer, Laura Schirmer-Mapleson, who made an ideal picture in the Garden Scene from "Faust," given as a second part just as it was last week.

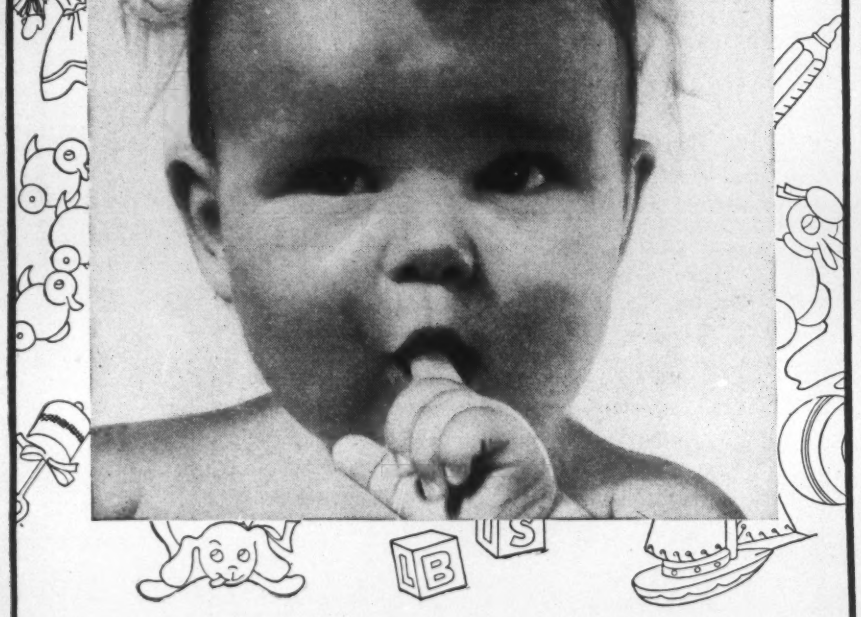
The reader may ask, why do we not get such concerts nowadays? The answer is that first-rank singers can today make a great deal more money touring singly as recitalists.

Illusion Created

The singers whom Mr. Buckley brought to Toronto are not celebrities, but are attractive and accomplished artists with considerable experience in opera. I was curious in advance to learn how an audience composed of thousands of listeners, mainly young, would accept such a revival of the old-fashioned structure. Despite the fact that conditions are far more difficult in 'Varsity Arena than in a theatre or concert hall, most of them seemed delighted. But then they enjoyed also something that could not be provided in the old days—an orchestra of ninety pieces, which under the urgent and vigilant beat of Mr. Buckley gave a rich setting to the arias. There was scenery, but it served merely to provide three indispensable accessories for the action of the Garden Scene—a flowerbed, a spinning wheel, and the bedroom window at which *Marguerite* permits passion to conquer discretion.

In spite of the absence of all that helps in a theatre to stimulate illusion, illusion was created—by the music itself, and by the sincerity of the singers. Countless young listeners who had never heard the opera given on the stage were carried into dreamland during the love scene between *Faust* and *Marguerite*. One got an idea of the enveloping tenderness of Gounod's orchestral commentary, such as is impossible in productions by travelling opera companies. Incidentally many listeners who know the Jewel Song merely as a tune got a chance to find out what it is all about.

Most of the principals have sung at Massey Hall in the several engagements of the Columbia Opera Company.



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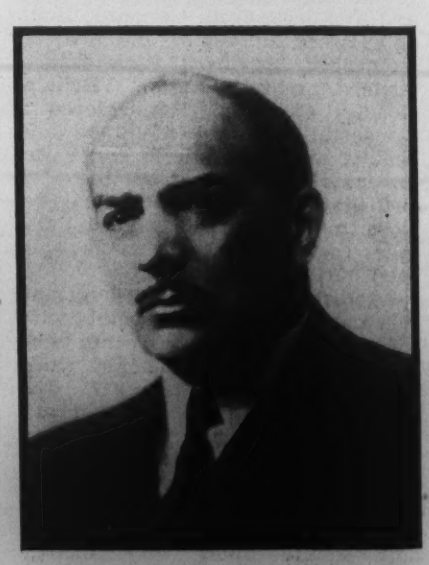

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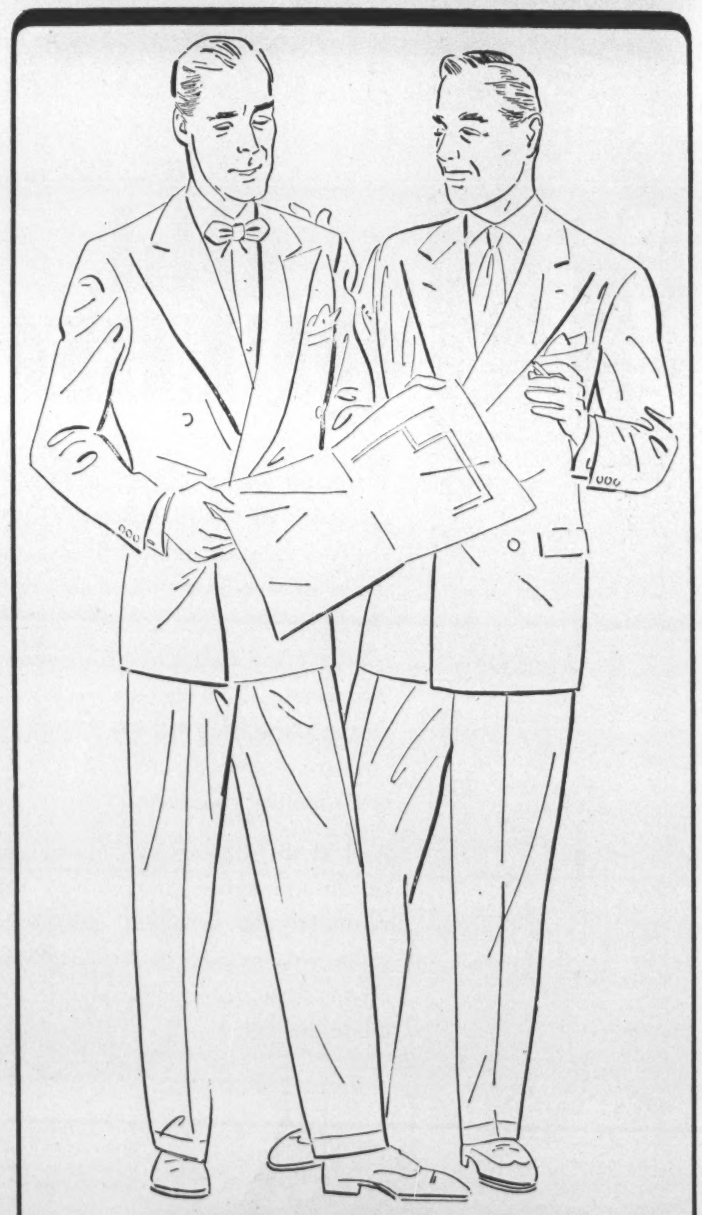

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FILM AND THEATRE

The War for Men's Minds

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

JUST out of curiosity I wandered in to take another look at "Mission to Moscow" and presently wandered out again. The truth is that when "Mission" has had its political say it has very little left of interest to offer. Generally—or rather cinematically—speaking the Warner Brothers experiment has the weakness of all propagandist films—when politics come in at the door nearly every other consideration is tossed out of the window. The film is loose in structure, the drama is unevenly spread and the characterizations are much too carefully regulated by opinion to be interesting in themselves. In fact, if the actual material had been less engrossing and controversial than it is, "Mission" might have been one of the saddest flops in screen history.

Simply as a discussion, however, on who killed the international cockrobin "Mission to Moscow" is undoubtedly worth seeing. It must be set down to Warner Brothers' credit too that they were the first ones in Hollywood to discover the body and set to work on the clues. As the screen's first political whodunit on the grand scale the film deserves consideration and attention. It isn't a picture to be seen more than once, but it certainly isn't a picture to be missed.

ON THE other hand the National Film Board's "The War For Men's Minds" seems even more extraordinary on a second showing than it did on a first. This brilliantly edited documentary, assembled from the files of international film curator John Grierson is not so much a propagandist film as an exposé and assessment of propaganda—indeed "The War Against Men's Minds" might have been a more suitable title.

The most sensational sequence here—the one showing the great Nuremberg rally with Hitler, self-hypnotized, hypnotizing the Nazi throng—is the work of Lini Riefenstahl, a great party woman and a directress who understood perfectly how to get onto celluloid the full brutal impact of mass drama. There are other sequences that are scarcely less memorable—the scenes along the Maginot line during the long ominous months of the Sitzkrieg, Mussolini pouting and preening on his balcony—a familiar shot but always a freshly fantastic one—the scenes in the Paris streets at the moment of invasion, the face of a crippled Chinese coolie woman dragging herself towards safety on hands and knees in the final sequences... Films of this sort need little commentary beyond their title, but unfortunately they always get it, and in quantity. The commentator is always at one's elbow, explaining, rebuking, applauding, exhorting or just sonorously brooding. A picture is worth a thousand words the Chinese say, (and much better without any they might have added.) Or, to put it in our own idiom, a good documentary should be seen and not heard.

"Pilot No. 5" is chiefly about the civilian life of a flyer as told in flashback by his buddies. Gene Kelley is the principal narrator and it was always faintly surprising to find that the complex and dynamic subject of his commentary was Franchot Tone, looking a little tired. The best parts of "Pilot No. 5" are the civilian sequences, particularly a highly satirical little scene showing the party boss and the newsreel boys preparing a homey but inspiring address for the young people of the state. It sounded a little like a parody of the man-to-man talks between Judge and Andy Hardy.

The Moment Was Brief

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE winter of 1931-32 was, this critic suspects, the "low" of a cyclical movement in the English-speaking drama, and indeed in "Western" literature and art generally. The creative artists, half-way between two wars, or more correctly in the truce stage of an unfinished war, were unable to find out what the universe was about and were fast coming to believe that it was not about anything. The personalities whom they put upon the stage and in the novel tended more and more to be without nobility, dignity and even common human decency.

Mr. S. N. Behrman, the Massachusetts-born playwright who in that season landed for the first time among the Ten Best Plays of New York with "Brief Moment," must not therefore be held solely to blame for the fact that his play is concerned with a group of supremely futile and footling people, among whom the two who alone have any vitality are a top gangster and an amoral go-getter young woman who sings in a night club. It was quite widely held in 1931 that these—the elements out of which grows a Nazi party—were the "real people" of America, and that the decent democratic citizenry were what the Nazi doctrine believes them to be. Recent events have somewhat cleared up this delusion, and "Brief Moment" is consequently "dated."

That Mr. Behrman is a dexterous playwright is known to Toronto from his "No Time for Comedy," but his best job was "Amphitryon 38," in which he had the notable advantage of working on a French original. The truth is that playwrights of this stamp should always have a French original; the French do this end-of-a-civilization business far, far better than any American. (They nearly did it in real life two or three years ago.)

Miss Glenda Farrell and Mr. Leo Chalzell, both new names in the summer program at the Royal Alex., did brilliant work as the two human (or sub-human) characters, and the chief footler, who marries the night-club singer, was well done by Mr. Dean Norton. A journalist who is a sort of early sketch for "The Man Who Came to Dinner" was equally well done by Mr. Stanley Bell.

Miss Farrell is both a clever piece of type-casting and an extremely intelligent player. The manner in which she develops the purely imitative ability of *Abby Fane* to take on the color of her surroundings, by differentiating between the pre-marriage and post-marriage mannerisms, is subtle and natural, and her use of feline charm is most dexterous. We wish so much good acting could have been put into a more solid play.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

"What Do We Do Now?"

BY EDNA RITCHIE

I'VE quite a collection of things on my desk these days. Of course there are books, a bell, sometimes a flower in a vase and usually one or two apples, oranges or all-day suckers. First-grade children find it a good plan to put such things as fruit and candy on Teacher's desk, thus removing temptation from themselves and their neighbors. But I have other articles to "mind" such as grocery lists, little packages of coins rolled up in a bit of paper, a house key and mail.

The apples, oranges and suckers are retrieved at recess but the money, grocery lists, keys and letters remain on my desk until school is dismissed. They were put there by some of the children whose mothers are working in factories and munition plants. Twelve out of a class of forty — thirty per cent.

I am sometimes asked if this condition makes discipline more difficult. If the day has been trying I feel like saying, "Are you trying to be funny?" Instead I explain how such children require more managing. They do as they please most of the time before and after school and probably even when Mother comes home because she is often too tired to take any course but the line of least resistance. And how even one child in the habit of following his own sweet will can upset a class!

I am certain that my little Freddie, a strong and very active child, needs some supervision and restraint at home apart from that given by his sister. Joyce is only eight. The other day she came to my door at four o'clock. Could I let her have a story-book so she could read to Freddie until her mother came home? He'd had a cold and wasn't to play outdoors. "How is Freddie in school?" she asked and then went on, "He won't do what he's told at home." Had she been five times eight years she couldn't have looked more weighed down by responsibility.

Joyce Is Not a Problem

When their mother is working days they bring their lunch. Perhaps she is too tired or too busy to make the lunch interesting but twice I've found Freddie wanting to put his in the basket because he didn't like it. Possibly the children put the lunch up themselves because their mother is gone long before they have breakfast. And there is little brother, who is three, to be dressed, fed and taken to a neighbor's before Joyce and Freddie leave for school. On the way home after four Joyce gets little brother. I'm quite sure Joyce isn't a discipline problem — she's much too busy shouldering adult responsibilities.

This week their mother is working nights. Today Freddie arrived at eleven o'clock. His note read, "Please excuse Fred but I was late getting home and Joyce didn't waken". Questioning revealed that his mother was usually home in time to get them up and see that they had a good breakfast. When or how she gets her proper rest this week I don't know because the children go home for lunch.

It almost seems as if people have been very busy lately or tired or else the demands of the war machine have prevented many parents taking or sending young children to Sunday School or Church. Even two or three years ago it was only necessary to explain that in the Opening Exercises we are reading out of God's Book and talking to God—the proper quiet was ensured. Now, many of the children look at me as if I'd suddenly begun to speak an unknown language when I say, "You know you wouldn't whisper or let your feet make a noise in church."

Roy becomes a discipline problem on the days he hasn't had any breakfast—not very serious but rather disturbing. Every few minutes his hand is up. "Will it soon be time to eat?" Breakfast is probably left for him but there isn't anyone to see that he eats it and Roy isn't as hungry at eight or eight-thirty as he is an hour or two later. Of course I can let him eat part of his lunch and often do because after all one can't teach a hungry child. But I find I've started something. Roy's desire for food is more "catching" than any contagious disease. Instead of one little boy with his thoughts on his lunch and uncomfortable because of hunger the whole class is ill at ease. My own stomach even begins to anticipate lunch long before it should. Attention wavers. No wonder. And some days there are several without breakfast.

Different With Ralph

Which partly answers two other questions my friends ask me. "Do these children learn as well?" and "Is their health affected?" These questions have a definite bearing on each other since physical and mental health are interdependent. A few weeks ago Jimmy cried for every little thing. The dark circles around his eyes told me he was so tired he didn't know what was wrong except that all the world seemed against him. I was worried, not because the learning process was at a standstill —he was young—but we are always on the lookout for symptoms of St. Vitus Dance and other diseases of the nervous system. So I asked if it were possible for him to be taken to a doctor and perhaps kept out of school a few days to get rested.

It's different with Ralph. All he seems to need is a little petting. He comes up and leans against me. His head is hot or it aches. He feels sick but is very vague about the location of the discomfort. A little attention helps to make up for the petting he'd normally get at home if his mother weren't engaged in industry. So I put my arm around him and give him part of a milk of magnesia tablet. Before it has even had time to reach his stomach he feels better. Soon he's back at his work happy as you please. The only difficulty is that in teaching forty little first-graders to read, count, print and spell a few words there isn't much time available for petting.

June has been boarded out in three different homes in as many months. The necessary social adjustments have hindered her progress in school. Which is only to be expected for after all she is only six.

I hope it will be different with Barbara. "I won't be sleeping at home now" she confided to me. "My mother's got a job".

Ice-Cream Pay-Off

Then there's Billy. One day he was listless and dull-eyed. The next his seat was empty but the following day saw him in his place rather pale and wheezing and coughing. He had a note. Would I keep Billy right in the room with me even at recess and noon hour? He had been in bed the day before. His mother had stayed home with him but she didn't want to lose any more time. We really shouldn't have allowed him to stay at school. Home was the place for him for his own sake as well as to safeguard the other children. But there was no one at home. Fortunately there were no complications and Billy was his own mischievous self in a few days.

But one never knows. Joe had been absent for several days. An investigation as to why seemed to be indicated. I would call at his home myself after school. Hadn't Joe brought me a whole brick of ice-cream one day? I could, so he said, give the other teachers some but not too much. I never really found out whether the ice-cream was a token of affection or whether it was the pay-off Joe had in mind.

I found him all alone in what might be called a kitchen-bed-sitting room by a cold stove with a basket of apples beside him. The breakfast table was just as it had been left that morning—not even the butter put away. And the bed was just as they'd crawled out of it.

On telling this to a friend I was asked if anything in the way of accidents ever happens to these children whose mothers are working. What if the little boy had tried to light the fire after it had gone out? Wasn't there a fire hazard? Definitely yes, I agreed and also an indigestion hazard considering the number of apples he'd probably eaten. But that wasn't the worst. Joe had the chicken-pox. How well he'd observed quarantine measures, left as he was to his own devices day after day, is anybody's guess.

Young as he is though, he has a certain sense of responsibility. One morning he came late and with dirty face and hands—quite obviously the previous day's collection. "Why didn't you wash yourself?" I asked. "I didn't want to be any later than I' am" was his answer. And he doesn't expect me to look after his key. He has it on a string about four feet long and fastened to the band of his trousers.

The Monied Young

"Do these people save their money now that both parents are working?" I have been asked. I have no way of knowing of course. All I can say is that there seems to be an increasing contempt for small amounts of money on the part of the children. This may be the result of their handling more in doing the shopping. Harry had a purseful of coppers and nickels at school the other day and was busily engaged "treating" all the class to money when I returned from a brief parental interview in the hall. I managed to get it all back and then gave the purse to his sister in one of the higher grades. But I wasn't very popular the rest of the day, either with Harry or the others. He'd been robbed of the prestige wealth gives and they felt they'd been robbed of the money. As for little gifts of cake or apples there just weren't any; I wouldn't even have rated a conversation lozenge with the printing licked off.

Having seen Harry "in the money" as it were I was rather at a loss to understand why he should be tempted the very next day to take a quarter another child had brought to buy a War Stamp unless it was that nothing less than a quarter was worth bothering with.

But it's Bobby who has put the whole thing in a nut-shell for me. He is boarding and at the very oftenest only sees his parents week-ends as they are both working. Several times a day his little hand slips into mine or there's a tug at my dress and then a wistful voice, "Teacher, what do us do now?" He is very anxious to do the right thing.

As I return the articles I've been "minding" on my desk I can't help but think how well Bobby's "Teacher, what do us do?" sums up the problem of war-time workers' children. Teacher wishes she knew the answer.

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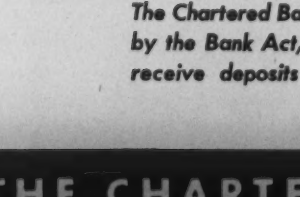

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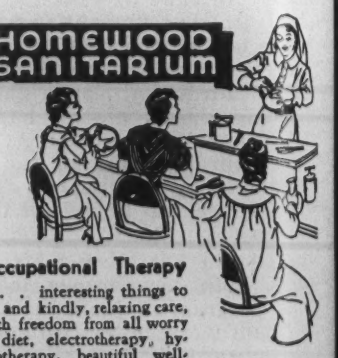

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Do You Know the Answers?

BY JANET MARCH

IT SOMETIMES seems as if there should be another line to the famous saying about all work and no play. What about all virtue and no vice making Jack pretty much of a bore?

This could particularly be applied to activities in the kitchen in wartime. If you use few cans, save your meat and butter and eggs and sugar and turn out a series of hashes and stews with macaroni you are no doubt virtuous, according to war standards of cookery, but believe me vice as represented by a filet mignon, a very whipped cream pudding and a large cup of coffee looks pretty lovely. Every so often if you are extra virtuous in the meantime you can still—in this land of plenty—have a splurge, turn up your favorite cook book and couldn't be made too often. Maybe you will have no rum, or your butter ration is too low for the amount required in the shortcake but we are all getting to be pretty good surgeons at fixing up recipes these days.

An outfit that rates as a summer classic with the woman golfer. The Braemar Shetland twin set is teamed with a white doeskin skirt. English buckskin shoes. From Ada Mackenzie.

Rum Cream Mold

1 tablespoon of gelatine
½ cup of sugar
¼ cup of hot water
¼ cup of cold water
¼ cup of rum
2 squares of chocolate
2 cups of cream

Grate the chocolate fine. If you have a nut mill that's the way to deal with it. Mix the cold water and gelatine together. Heat the sugar and hot water and when the sugar has all dissolved pour over the gelatine then add the rum and put to cool. Beat the cream.

If you keep an 18% bottle for a day and use the top half of it mixed with the very tip tops of your other bottles it will whip creditably, usually. You don't want this cream to be whipped stiff but just till it begins to thicken. Add the rum and gelatine mixture which should not have been allowed to stand so long that it has had time to jell stiffly. Fold in the grated chocolate and chill for about four hours in a mold.

If you are up North you will be getting blueberries or picking them yourself out on the hot rocks. They make pretty fine shortcake, particularly if you can add a few raspberries to them.

Blueberry Shortcake

3 pints of blueberries
1 tablespoon of lemon juice
1 cup of sugar
¾ cup of water
3 pints of raspberries

Cook two thirds of the blueberries with the sugar and water till they are soft, then add the remaining blueberries, the lemon juice and, last of all, the raspberries.

The Cake

2 cups of flour
3 teaspoons of baking powder
¼ teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon of sugar
½ cup of butter
1 cup of buttermilk
½ teaspoon of soda

Sift the dry things together, and then work in the butter with knives or your fingers. Add the buttermilk and mix very lightly. Then pour into an iron frying pan which must be well buttered, and cook in a hot oven—450°—for about half an hour. Then split, butter both sides and pour half the fruit mixture into the middle and half over the top. Serve with cream, whipped if you can manage it but plain otherwise. If the raspberries aren't to be had the shortcake is still good without them. They are a little gilt on the lily.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

plunge into that delicious lore which you have almost forgotten.

All last winter Canada's official food rules were hammered home. I used to read them oftenest as I hung on a street car strap and meditated on the difficulty of getting liver once a week and potatoes once a day.

To check up on the number of people who really took these rules to heart there was a survey made in Toronto this March of 200 housewives, 200 male war workers and 200 women war workers. In spite of all the various forms of publicity not one of the 600 was able to quote the five rules correctly. About 25% had a general and rather inaccurate idea of the rules, and only 13.5% actually ate the right things.

Very few of the 600 ate enough vegetables. Fruit was the next in lack of popularity, then milk and bread and cereals, however nearly everyone ate the right amount of meat—no doubt when they could get it. The good old housewives were the most intelligent about answering, then the men war workers, and far down the list came the ladies of the turbans and slacks.

In spite of the fact that this cross section didn't do right by their own stomachs they were well informed on the fact that only about 40% of the Canadian population eats the right food. In other words they knew about it but they were letting George do it.

I am sure SATURDAY NIGHT's readers would have done better than the chosen 600, but just in case your memory slipped a wee bit did you remember that daily you must have at least half a pint of milk, cheese, tomatoes, or citrus fruit, two vegetables as well as potatoes, at least four slices of Canada approved bread, meat daily and three or four eggs a week?

Well, let's put some of these ingredients into a few desserts which definitely are in the luxury class and

FLOW CONTROL CORK
Prevents SPILLING OR OVER-SERVING

Enhances the flavor of
MEATS
FISH
SOUPS
SAUCES

18

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Six Ways to Stretch your Coffee Ration

1 Buy coffee for flavor . . . super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!
2 Always keep coffee in an air-tight container.
3 Measure coffee and water accurately.
4 Keep coffee-pot scoured clean.
5 Make no more than exact amount needed.
6 Serve coffee soon after it's made.

CHASE & SANBORN Coffee brings you the choice coffees of the world. Compare it ounce for ounce—spoonful for spoonful. It's super-rich! These days, when plenty of flavor is extra-important, get Chase & Sanborn Coffee. Quality coffee goes further.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

100 delicious nourishing SANDWICHES can be made from a 4 oz. bottle of BOVRIL
Spread it thinly, because it is highly concentrated.
Wonderful on hot buttered toast: try it today. 42-8

WITH TEA RATIONED,

the wise woman remembers it's not just "leaves" she's buying . . . but fragrance, flavor, satisfaction. There's more of all three in the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, all you have to do is ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

Have you energy for the EXTRA things?

MARION HAS . . .

Marion is a bookkeeper in a trust company, lives at home with her parents, two sisters and a brother. Two and three nights a week she helps at the Navy Canteen, AFTER WORKING ALL DAY! "I couldn't do these *extra* things if I didn't keep fit," she says. "I don't let myself get out of sorts. But I don't take nasty doses, either. I get 'bulk' in my diet every day by eating Kellogg's Bran Flakes every morning the year 'round. They're so crisp and delicious!"

Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat are gently laxative, help supply valuable minerals and proteins too . . . help to *keep* you fit for *extra* things!

Want to keep fit for extra things?

Take these two steps to health: 1. To *get* well, see your doctor; 2. To *keep* well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every day*. Ask for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the *new* Family package. Begin tomorrow. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

KEEP FIT WITH KELLOGG'S *every day in the year!*

THE DRESSING TABLE

Hats On The Mind

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF AN ALMOST hat-less summer has caused speculation about what we shall be wearing a-top our heads this fall, perhaps an anticipatory peek into the future is in order. Looking into the crystal ball, and a little private snooping, reveals that many of the hats we shall be seeing hereabouts come September will have the narrowed, forward silhouette. The reason—those upswept hair-dos that have lifted the curls up and off the neck and piled the hair up on top where, at present, it is usually crowned by a bit of a flower or ribbon bow. It's one of the most attractive coiffure styles we have had in a long time, especially becoming to the well-shaped head, to the very young or the mature.

The coming season will see hats designed to fit the coiffure, rather than the other way about. We hear that they'll be seen with the padre brim, visor, profile, with postilion and fedora crowns, and in the newer, bulkier versions of the pillbox, as well as some of the smaller berets designed to tilt well forward and not to interfere with the back or side rolls of the hair. At the same time they will be all-revealing at the back, so those who have yet to learn the trick of keeping the hair neatly corralled at the neckline had better be about their home-work.

Another interesting hat rumor suggests that hats will have rhythm by reason of the movement of tassels and fringe used as trimming, and that the milliners are turning to soutache and rat-tail embroideries, spangles, guipure braids and ball fringes to replace other hard-to-get decorations.

Hands at Work

Your hands are hard-at-work and tough as nails all through the week. How to make them do you proud the one night when your hero's back in town?

Cutex suggests the formula: Think of hand cream every time you think of soap and water. Use it to tone down too frequent scrubbings. Keep a jar in the neighborhood of your soap dish, in your desk or locker, so that creaming, like washing, is second nature.

Keep your nails slick, short and trim, for efficiency's sake straight through the week. Keep them polish-covered for a smooth surface, precision-smoothed edges. Both contribute to finger dexterity.

Tubes For Torpedos

Do turn in all the used tubes as soon as they are available, for they play a vital part. Reasons for strict adherence to the regulation which requires the surrender of a used tube before purchase of a new tube of shaving cream or tooth paste, were stressed by the deputy administrator of used goods. "Tin conservation," he said, "looms larger in importance daily as without tin corvettes, torpedo boats and ships — some other vital war needs—could not be made."

In May, 1943, authorized collectors shipped to smelters over 13½ tons of used collapsible tubes of which 11,155 pounds were smelted. From this, 3,061 pounds of tin (27 per cent) were obtained. The average amount of tin obtained over a period of ten months was 31 percent of the amount smelted, the deputy administrator said.

That squeezed-up, battered bit of scrap empty of its paste, isn't junk. It's an almost priceless piece of metal. Cherish it, and turn it in so that it may help perform a vital task.

Here's a hat with triple threat potentialities come sun, rain or snow. Ah, sun! Ah, Summer! Ah, flowers! But these are the detachable sort.

Do the raindrops come pattering down? Come what may, here we are all set with a black and white bow, and a cellophane hood to protect.

When it snows—perish the thought! — on goes an ermine tail topknot. The idea was thought up by Florell, one of New York's leading designers.

DOROTHY GRAY
"Quickie"
for
DRY SKIN

Cleanse

Clean-and-soften your skin with Dorothy Gray *Dry Skin Cleanser*. It's luscious-rich. Use once . . wipe off. Use twice . . wipe off. Now look—your skin so smooth, so sparkling-clean! $1.25.

Freshen

Moisten a pad of absorbent cotton with Dorothy Gray *Orange-Flower Skin Lotion*. Briskly pat . . . pat . . . pat your face. Removes traces of cream . . . helps stimulate skin locally with a brighter, clearer look. $1.10.

For deep-sleep softening—smooth on Dorothy Gray Special *Dry-Skin Mixture* at bedtime. Richly lubricating for parched, lined skins. Jar, $3.00.

Dorothy Gray

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3 THINGS
You Should Know About
CANADA DRY'S
Sparkling Water

✶ Made to a scientific formula, Canada Dry's Sparkling Water is more than "soda" water. Added ingredients make it better for you—a better mixer.

IT'S VITALIZED

That million-bubble champagne sparkle comes from Canada Dry's own pin-point carbonation process. It makes any drink livelier—longer.

IT'S ALKALINE

The special ingredients added to purified, ultra-violet ray treated water, make it definitely alkaline in reaction—better for you in every way!

IT LIVENS FLAVOUR

It materially steps up the flavour, of any drink—maintains that flavour from first sip to last.

The World's Largest Selling CLUB SODA

Economical, large family-size bottle, sold everywhere, makes 8 to 10 long drinks. Carton of 6 individual-size bottles sold in most localities.

THE OTHER PAGE

Funny Money

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

SINCE Colonel Drew's electoral program seemed to take care of every aspect of Ontario life except possibly the influence of climate I was a little surprised that it failed to impress my friend Miss A.

"It doesn't go far enough," she said.

"But that's absurd," I pointed out. "Why the Colonel thought of everything—agriculture, education, labor, health, the security of civil servants, the elimination of civil servants, public works, mining taxes, everything."

"It didn't even touch monetary reform," Miss A. said.

"You mean you expected Colonel Drew to attack the banking interests?" I asked, and Miss A. shook her head. "I mean no electoral program is complete that overlooks the problem of the twelve-sided nickel," she said.

It seems that on the day Colonel Drew's program was published Miss A., hurrying to get her copy of the morning paper, had inadvertently paid out two cents and one of the new Canadian nickels for the privilege of reading the Colonel's speech. She related the episode with some bitterness.

"If Colonel Drew wants my vote he can begin by eliminating the civil servant who invented a nickel that looks exactly like a one-cent-piece," she said.

"But he couldn't do that," I pointed out. "A provincial leader can't eliminate a federal civil servant." But Miss A., still brooding over her loss, paid no attention. "If they had to have a new five-cent-piece anything would have been better than what they picked," she said. "Anything at all. A Scottie dog or Donald Duck or the Canadian beaver."

"Or something streamlined," I said, "with a demountable rim."

Miss A. frowned but went on. "My loss may be a small one," she said, "but when you think of thousands of other people unscrupulously cheating their fellow citizens, it becomes a matter of national importance. I tell you, the new twelve-sided nickel means economic and moral chaos."

She finished her tea and set her cup back in its saucer. "Besides, it's just a silly superstition that a round flat shape is the ideal design for a coin," she said, "actually it's the ideal shape for rolling under counters and sliding through gratings."

"But you can't change it now," I said.

"Why can't you?" Miss A. demanded.

I sighed. Argument with Miss A. especially on a hot afternoon has a good deal the quality of a futile uneasy dream under too many blankets. "Because the country is economically geared to a round, flat coin," I said.

"Because if you changed the shape of the five-cent piece you would have to re-tool all the nation's slot machines. . . You try putting a Scottie dog or the Canadian beaver in a pay telephone and see what kind of connection you'd get."

Miss A. looked thoughtful. "Of course they could simply go back to the old-fashioned nickel," she said. "That would be both Progressive and Conservative."

I said, hoping to divert her, "What I can't figure out is how Colonel Drew intends to pay for all his reforms and decrease taxation at the same time. It's all very well to say you're going to take half the school taxes out of the provincial budget. But who's going to support the Provincial Budget? Colonel Drew?"

"He could do it easily," Miss A. said getting up, "simply by calling in all the twelve-sided nickels. As far as I'm concerned he's welcome to them."

We paid our checks and came out into the hot afternoon of Yonge Street. "But he couldn't do that," I was beginning. "He's only provincial and he couldn't interfere with federal currency—" when Miss A. interrupted me suddenly. "Look, what's this?" she said: "Is it a nickel or is it a one-cent-piece?"

I examined it carefully in the sunlight, "It's a twelve-sided nickel," I said; "where did you get it?"

"At the desk," Miss A. said gleefully; "they gave it to me for a one-cent-piece." She tucked it away carefully in the inside compartment of her purse. "It's the first time it's happened to me," she said. "I'm going to keep it for my lucky-piece."

LANDMARKS GONE

THE postwar world will have its ills,
All uglier than sin;
But they won't include the jutting shape
Of Mussolini's chin.

The postwar world will have its share
Of squalor and disgrace;
But nothing like the brush moustache
On Adolf Hitler's face.

L. V. G.

Doray Sayers, the Toronto girl who is returning to the Royal Alexandra next week in "Personal Appearance".

More Swimming Days!

Tampax is a real vacation help

NO BELTS
NO PINS
NO PADS
NO ODOR

GONE are the days when a woman would not go near the water at certain times of the month . . . For the user of *Tampax* has discarded entirely the external pad and belt worn beneath the swim suit and has adopted instead the principle of *internal absorption* for her sanitary protection . . . Whether the suit is wet or dry, Tampax remains invisible, with no bulging, bunching or faintest line!

Tampax has many other advantages, too. Handy to carry. Speedy to change, No chafing. Easy disposal... Perfected by a doctor, Tampax is made of pure surgical cotton compressed in dainty one-time tube applicator, for quick, easy insertion. No belts or pins are required and no sanitary deodorant, because Tampax is worn *internally* and no odor can form. Invaluable for the sensitive woman who cannot bear to feel conspicuous . . .

Sold at drug stores and notion counters in *three absorbencies:* Regular, Super, Junior. Introductory size, 25¢. Economy package lasts 4 months, average.

3 Absorbencies
REGULAR
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CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.
College Street, Toronto, Ont.
Please send me in plain wrapper the new trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10c (stamps or silver) to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.
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Address
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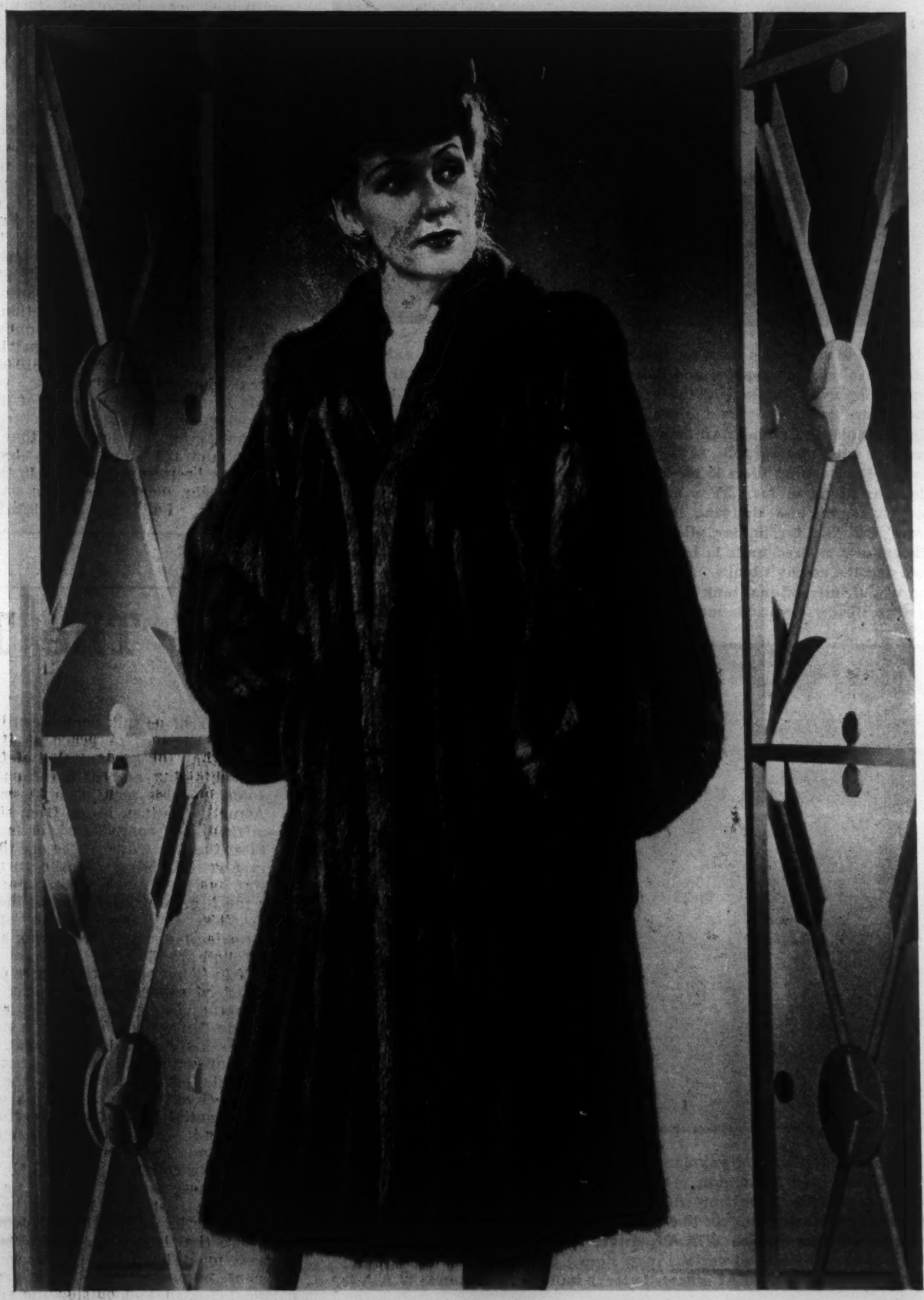


Previewing THE HIGH POINTS of EATON'S ANNUAL AUGUST FUR EVENT!

Buying a Fur coat these days is a serious business. It's the year when furs should be an investment in comfort and long-life expectancy. It's the year when you must have confidence in your furrier . . . and know that your fur coat will bring every satisfaction. That's why we urge you to buy in EATON'S August Fur Event! An event offering prices that are particularly advantageous. Practical coats there are, yes . . . but not losing sight either of distinction! The Persian Lambs are outstanding . . . and there are handsome Muskrats . . . beautifully marked Raccoons . . . and many, many others which you must see for yourself to appreciate!

FUR SALON—MAIN STORE, FOURTH FLOOR

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Look Beyond the Short Swings of the Market!

BY CHARLES J. COLLINS

When one looks back after the ending of a bull market (we're now witnessing the beginning of one) it's remarkable how many buyers and sellers of stocks failed to do as well as they might for the reason that they focussed attention on the market's short swings and paid no attention to its broad, long-term pattern.

In this article Mr. Charles J. Collins, chairman of the board of Investment Counsel Inc., of Detroit, sets out that pattern and incidentally gives us a forecast of the duration of the bull movement.

IN THE course of the day-to-day or week-to-week gyrations in stock prices the investor, particularly where he devotes but a small portion of his time to the subject, is apt to lose sight of some of the broader consideration always present in the market. This is generally costly, as the price movement is apt to be most confusing near important turning points, both up and down. It is, therefore, important that the market's underlying trend be reviewed from time to time in the interest of maintaining perspective.

In the current instance, stocks are now in a *primary* upward movement, the character of which trend was confirmed in May 1943 when the Dow-Jones industrial average closed above its November 1940 peak of 138.12, thereby validating a late February 1943 upward penetration by the rail average of its similar critical point established in August 1941 at 30.88. This bullish confirmation, incidentally, was lent additional weight by the character of volume on the day (May 4) of the industrial average's penetration when 2,810,000 shares changed hands. This yet stands as the record turnover of the bull swing, to date.

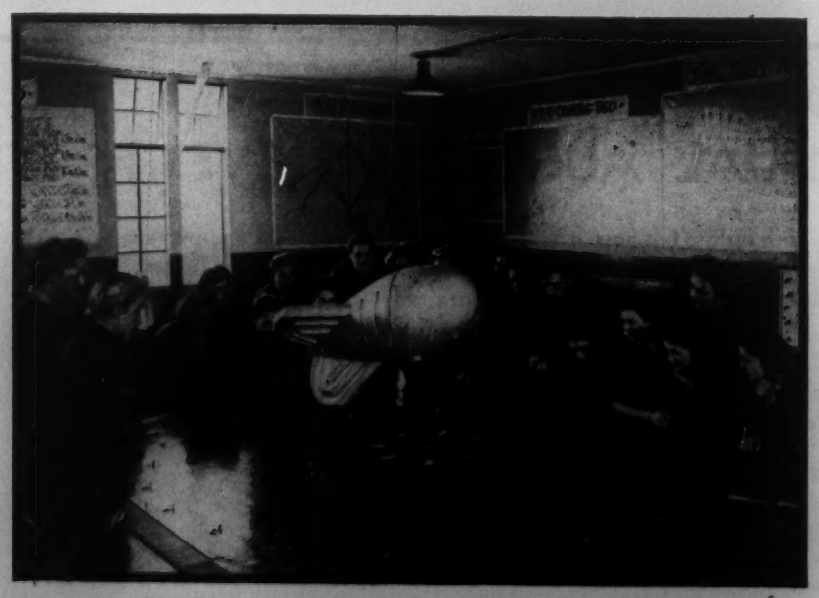
Authority for the statement that a primary upward trend in the stock prices has been confirmed lies in the action of the market over the past three years. Following the 1938/39 peaks, the two averages registered decline ending in the panic break of 1940 at 111.84 on the industrial average, 22.14 on the rail average. The maximum subsequent recovery, representing a secondary swing in a bear movement, was achieved by the industrial average at 138.12 on 11/9/1940, by the rail average at 30.88 on 8/1/1941. The market then registered decline carrying the industrial average under the 1940 low point but on this decline the rail average refused to show similar weakness by breaking its 1940 low point. (See graph on page 31).

Had the rail average shown weakness similar to that of the industrial average by moving under its 1940 low point, the primary bear trend would have been reconfirmed and further substantial decline would have been the expectancy. But the rail average's refusal was a warning that the market's underlying position was not so weak as the industrial's action alone implied. Indeed, a breakdown of the action of various industrial stocks as against the action of the average itself tended to support the rail average's strength in the early months of 1942. Actually, a majority of all listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange established lows in the 1940 break, or in 1941, that were not broken in 1942. These facts tended to justify a bullish attitude with respect to the general market.

In any event, refusal of the rail average, in early 1942, to confirm the primary weakness displayed by the industrial average in breaking its 1940 bottom, implied another secondary upward movement. Should such movement carry above the high

Although models were used for instructional purposes to some extent by schools, railway companies and technical colleges before the war, today practically every branch of the armed services has found that trainees learn more quickly by seeing and handling actual scale models of airplanes, tanks and naval craft than they would by weeks of lectures, book study or even photographs. Everyone is familiar with the use of airplane models for teaching fliers to recognize instantly from any angle a strange plane as friend or foe. They are also employed on ranges where gunnery is taught and studying these models provides "quickness on the draw" training for fighter pilots. It is equally important for men and officers of armoured units to be able to distinguish instantly between our own and the enemy's tanks. Above: Canadian tank officers are seen making use of instructional tank models. Later these miniature tanks may be used to illustrate various methods of camouflaging armoured equipment.

Model making, always a popular hobby in Britain, as witness the annual competitions held in London previous to the war, where amateur-made models were entered for competition, is now almost solely devoted to producing instructional models like the above specially constructed model town by means of which W.A.A.F. driver trainees learn the rules of the road and the meaning of various road signs. Below: Model barrage balloons are employed by RAF officers to teach balloon operation to W.A.A.Fs.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Turn-Back to Peace

BY P. M. RICHARDS

MANY of us talk complacently about the turn-back of business to peace as if that meant nothing more than the readaptation of factory equipment and the obtaining of orders for peacetime goods. Even some business men seem to see nothing more to it. Actually the task is far from simple, infinitely more difficult and complicated, in fact, than the turn-back after the last war. There are three big causes of this greater difficulty: (1) the turn-over from peace to war has been much more "total" this time, involving a much greater disruption of the economics and trade practices and arrangements of business itself; (2) Canada, in normal times living and prospering largely through world trade, must not only re-establish herself in it but obtain the larger place that her greatly-enlarged capacity will require, in the face, perhaps, of state-subsidized competition and international deal-making to which she is not a party; (3) government controls and high taxation will restrict business freedom of action and lessen its potency and, by limiting possible profits, discourage the undertaking of new enterprises. (The undertaking of new enterprises is an essential part of a successful turn-back to peace, because it will be found that new materials, new processes and new wants have made many old enterprises obsolete.)

Of these three obstacles to a successful turn-back, only the first may be expected to work itself out, given, perhaps, some path-smoothing by government where that is needed. To overcome the others business must have the fullest co-operation of government, because the obstacles are themselves government-created and outside the realm of business. It is obvious, for example, that business must plan and prepare well in advance if it is to enter promptly and vigorously into competitive world trade when the war ends.

Planning Without Facts

But business does not know when the war will end, what the peace terms will be and whether they will be enforced, what political considerations and relationships will affect the making of new trade treaties, to what extent raw materials and resources will be depleted in Canada and elsewhere, how great will be the volume of new productive capacity in competitive countries and in those to which Canada will look for markets (China, India), what the international financial and transportation situations will be. Government, of course, does not now know the answers either, but it will know them as soon as they are knowable and it must take business into its confidence as early and fully as possible if business is to make the progress and provide the jobs the nation expects it to provide.

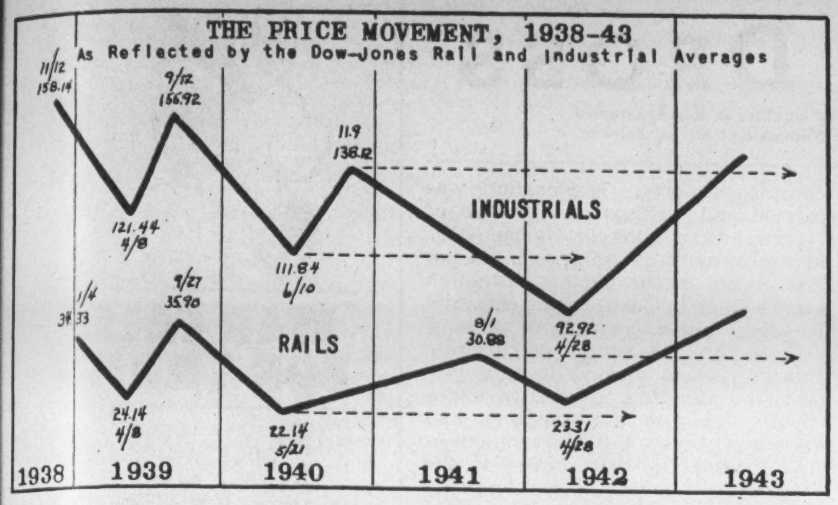
As regards continuance of governmental controls and high taxes after the war, it seems fairly evident that if we are to have the higher standard of living and the full employment and the "social security" after the war that are generally looked for, we must have the fullest possible utilization of our manpower and resources *at all times*. That involves adoption of the position that there cannot in future be periods like that of the 1930's when capital was abundant and eager for profitable employment and factories were ready and eager to make goods and people wanted goods and an opportunity to work to get them, yet there were widespread unemployment, poverty and destitution.

Government's Responsibility

The deflation of the 1930's was not caused by the greed of capitalists or the contraction of bank credit (the latter was a symptom, not a cause) but by the speculative orgy of the public at large in the 1920's and the policies of "economic nationalism" pursued by various governments that accelerated and accentuated the decline in world trade. Only governments could undertake effective measures of correction, and governments will do so in future when the need arises. Provision of make-work schemes is only one of such measures, and not the most important or efficacious. The real need, in the future as in the past, will be to re-create conditions favorable to the effective functioning of the free enterprise system on which the economy of this continent is based.

From which it follows that while the government must in future take a larger part in keeping the economy on an even keel than it did in the past, it must, at the same time, constantly keep in mind the necessity of refraining from action that may have a depressing effect on free enterprise. An established principle should be that government should undertake no activity that can be performed as well or better by private enterprise.

People ask if private enterprise will measure up to its greater responsibilities after the war (greater, because of the increased requirements in respect of employment and living standards), but the question should be, will the government do its part? There can be no question of the intent of private enterprise to operate as largely as possible, employ as many workers and produce as many goods and services as economic conditions will permit; its interest, under the profit-incentive system, coincides with the public interest in these matters. But the undertaking by the government of responsibility for maintaining favorable conditions for production and trade by fiscal and international trade policy-making involves the development of an officialdom having high administrative qualities plus a capacity for exercising all possible restraint in its dealings with private business. Can any bureaucracy be as good as that?



points of the secondary rise preceding—that is, the rally from the 1940 bottoms—the averages would have then plotted the upward zigzag movement by which a change in primary direction is announced. It is just such action that has taken place as indicated in the February and May 1943 rail and industrial penetrations previously referred to.

Last Several Years?

The primary upward signal recently given by the averages, in its longer-term implications, holds considerable encouragement to business men, as well as to investors. From the investment approach there are grounds for assuming an underlying forward trend for some years ahead. This inference is not fully implicit in the confirmation itself, but also rests on a number of other considerations that we hope to present in a subsequent study.

This, then, is to emphasize the viewpoint that the market grounded in 1942, as it did in 1932 (and in 1921), for a rise of a number of years' duration. Under Dow's theory this rise should be characterized by three phases. *Phase one* represents the recovery of prices to values, following the abnormal depression of prices in the culminating stage of a bear movement. *Phase two* represents the normal discounting of increasing business and rising earnings that the market foresaw in its initial bull signal. *Phase three* represents the advance, built more on hopes than on actualities, in which prices substantially overdiscount values, just as, in the closing period of a bear movement, they move substantially under values.

Gauging the detailed supporting economic phenomena of a several-year upward movement in the stock market is not too exact a science. On the basis of existing conditions, however, several broad assumptions might be tentatively advanced. These reside in the war and credit outlooks and possibly in the political background. That is, as expansive forces over the several years ahead there is a considerable degree of assurance that the war will end in a decision favorable to the United Nations, while there is fair assurance that its aftermath will be one or all of (1) a period of extensive consumer buying of durable goods, (2) substantial world reconstruction of capital assets, (3) an inflationary price rise. Politically speaking, further sustenance would be given the advancing period, in our opinion, should the socialistic type of governmental conduct that the U.S.A. has suffered over the past decade under the regime of Mr. Roosevelt be replaced by something more in keeping with American tradition.

Influences on Duration

Viewed in its broadest aspect, it would not prove surprising if the current primary advance carried, at the earliest, to the opening months of 1946, while it might extend to the last half of 1949 or later. The advance of the Twenties ran over an eight-year period; that of the Thirties, over a five-year period. The duration of the current movement will be most largely influenced, we feel, by two factors, (1) the length of the war and (2) the nature of the immediate post-war period, that is, whether it develops another abortive attempt, such as that of the Thirties, for Americans or others to lift themselves by their own bootstraps via Federal deficit expenditures, or whether an orthodox recovery is witnessed based on confidence in money and in governmental policies.

Meanwhile, a bullish primary confirmation, such as that recently given, while holding considerable encouragement for the several-year trend, need be of little more than academic interest, *so far as current purchasing is concerned*, to the investor who closely follows Dow's theory. This is because investing, under the Theory, does not always rest on confirmations of a trend, but takes into account important inferences that often dictate action well ahead of the official confirming signals. The extent and duration of the major downtrend from 1938/1939, combined with certain volume indications and with the "fanning out" action of individual stocks pointed, for instance, to April 1942 as the probable termination point to the bear swing and the beginning of a bull market. Dow theory students and readers of SATURDAY NIGHT'S Business and Market Forecast presumably accumulated stocks at that time. Indeed, there are certain conditions under which bullish confirmations, such as those recently given, can be used for secondary selling, rather than as a signal to plunge in on the long side.

Support to the above viewpoint rests in the market's habit of breaking a long primary trend into a number of lesser intermediate swings. The 1932-1937 upward movement, for illustration, was broken up as follows, speaking in terms of the closing industrial average:

INTERMEDIATE SWINGS 1932-1937 UPTREND

		Points		Per Cent		Months	
	Low Point	High Point	Advance	Subsequent Decline	Advance	That Advance Was Canceled	Of Advance	Of Decline
1st Advance	41.22	79.93	38.71	29.77	94	77	2	6
2nd "	50.16	108.67	58.51	25.03	116	43	4½	3
3rd "	83.64	110.74	27.10	25.23	32	93	3½	5½
4th "	85.51	161.99	76.48	19.34	90	24	20	¾
5th "	143.65	194.40	50.85	—	35	—	10½	—
Average			50.33	24.59	73	59	8	4

Various attempts have been made to classify movements, such as the above, in a manner that will permit pre-determination of the amplitude and duration of any succeeding movement. Out of all this two rules have been derived that have stood the test of time and have been of assistance to investors in their stock market operations. One rule is to the effect that in every move in a primary direction, whether up or down, there will sooner or later develop a counter-swing or secondary corrective reaction, customarily cancelling three-eighths to five-eighths of the main swing. The second rule derives from the first, namely, the longer the move in the primary direction without correction, the larger the correction when it does come and the greater the assurance of market positions taken in anticipation of such a correction.

Accordingly, when a primary signal, either up or down, is given in the early stages of a swing, as is sometimes the case, those investors who did not establish full positions at an earlier point in anticipation of a change in the main trend are justified in completing their positions on the signal. On the other hand, where a confirmation, as in the present instance, is given after a rather substantial move in terms of both

(*Continued on Page* 35)

The HEIR APPARENT

MEET THE HEIR APPARENT to the thrilling new world of to-morrow . . . the world he will help to build.

Already he's learning to stand on his own feet, a young man with ideas; self-reliant, courageous, ready to carve out a future by his own personal efforts.

Many of these young men of to-morrow —future leaders—already have accounts of their own at the Royal Bank. They have spare-time jobs, work hard and save some of their money for the day when opportunity will beckon. Theirs is the spirit that has made this country great. It is the spirit that will build a Canada worthy of her future.

What is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march . . .

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GOVERNMENT
AND
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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CHROMIUM M. & S.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a report on Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation. Has it located a chrome property or is it dependent on other sources for ore?

—A.R., Hamilton, Ont.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation must be regarded as a metallurgical and manufacturing organization rather than a mining enterprise. Its products having met with an increasingly favorable reception from the iron and steel trades, a large demand for alloy iron and steel is anticipated by officials of the company when the war ends, along with the resultant expansion and spreading of its endeavors to foreign fields. Not a great deal of information is issued owing to the nature of its operations and this condition has been accentuated at the request of the Metals Controller.

The company is largely dependent on concentrates from the United States, no real success having marked its extensive search for a Canadian chrome property. Exploration was carried out on various groups of claims and options in Gaspe, Que., and elsewhere, but this work did not give much encouragement, although I understand in Quebec some chromite is being mined, as a by-product of asbestos ore. A supply of chromite concentrates is coming from a property in Montana, originally under royalty lease to the company, and taken over by the U.S. Government in 1941. After the war, however, the property will revert to the company.

The company has excellent technical direction, financial backing of the Timmins interests, an outstanding position in the ferro-alloy field, and a much better showing should be possible this year as a result of the new plant and new products.

LAKE OF THE WOODS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have a few shares of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. common stock. Is there any chance of dividends being paid?

—N. F., Calgary, Alta.

You ask if there is any chance of dividends being paid on Lake of the Woods Milling common. After a lapse of seven years, dividends were resumed in 1940 with payment of $1.00 a share for that year, in 1941 the same amount was paid, and in December 1942 dividends were established at the rate of $1.20 per share annually, which rate is still in effect. The company's current fiscal year, which will end on August 31 next, seems likely to show a substantial increase over the 1941-1942 periods in volume of production, and probably in gross operating profits. The net, however, will be faced with an adjustment of excess profits taxes to cover the full twelve months, but in spite of this the net showing seems likely to be quite favorable. I would say, therefore, that the stock is worth keeping.

CAN. FOR. INVESTMENT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am at present holding some Canadian Foreign Investment Corporation common shares and am considering the purchase of a few additional shares. Do you think that the redemption of so many of its preferred shares will be reflected in an increase in the common dividend rate?

—B. R., Victoria, B.C.

I don't think you would make any mistake in increasing your holding of Canadian Foreign Investment Corporation common stock. The company's main source of income is its subsidiary, Brazilian Portland Cement Company, which is doing very well. Besides paying dividends which amounted, as regards the common, to $2.00 per share for 1942, $1.90 for 1941 and $1.40 for 1940, Canadian Foreign Investment for some time past has been pursuing the policy of retiring its obligations ranking ahead of the common stock, with the result that the company seems to be rapidly moving into the position where the common will be the sole beneficiary of earnings. The improvement in the exchange situation in Brazil, permitting heavier transfers of funds to Canada, is also a favorable factor.

INT. UTILITIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of International Utilities "A" stock purchased in 1926, on which dividends have been discontinued since 1929. There has been talk of a reorganization of this company. What shares of the new company would the present "A" shareholders receive, and what would be the capitalization?

—G. B. W., Three Rivers, Que.

The proposed reorganization of International Utilities Corporation has been hanging fire for a long time now. The plan of reorganization drawn up by the Board of Directors, which was to have been placed before shareholders at the latter's annual meeting aroused considerable

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DIVIDEND NO. 226

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1943 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 24th June 1943

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1943, payable on the 1st day of September, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 9th, 1943.

The Royal Bank of Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 224

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1943.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 13, 1943.

YORK KNITTING MILLS, LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1943, payable August 16th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 30, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1943, payable August 16th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 30, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1943, payable August 16th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 30, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
WM. A. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Toronto,
July 19, 1943.

opposition and brought about the resignation of several directors. On June 29 it was announced that the company had filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission an amended plan of reorganization under which the company would merge with its subsidiary, Dominion Gas and Electric Company, and a feature of which would be that present "A" shareholders would get 1-4/10 shares of the new corporation for each "A" share now held. The capitalization of the resulting corporation, after payment of a temporary loan of $700,000, would consist of 93,946 shares, par $50.00, of $3.50 preferred stock, to the amount of $4,797,300; 262,541 shares of common, par $20.00, to the amount of $5,250,819, which with a capital surplus of $1,814,268 would make a total of $11,862,388.

TOMAHAWK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would much appreciate your opinion of the merits of Tomahawk Iron Mines shares as a speculation.

—M.G.H., Waterloo, Ont.

As yet it is difficult to offer an opinion as to the merits of Tomahawk Iron Mines. While the property appears to have interesting possibilities the indicated tonnage of 500,000 tons is by no means large, in other words, so far it is only a small iron mine. At the prevailing price the shares to me appear quite speculative.

The above-mentioned tonnage, however, is only to the 300-foot level in the north orebody, on the property in Hastings county. The orebody has not yet been completely investigated, but has been indicated by trenching for 1,100 feet in length and shows widths up to 60 feet. In addition there are indications of a considerable tonnage of excellent grade in the north end of the south orebody. The absence of phosphorus and negligible amounts of sulphur and titanium oxide gives the ore a high quality.

Results of test shipments to Canadian steel plants is reported as satisfactory. The company appears assured of a market at nearby points if its costs can compete with those of the Lake Superior producers, and the ore reaches the desired specifications. The iron industry is a complex one and the marketing a vital factor, hence, it is impossible as yet to evaluate the merit of such a speculation.

SHAWKEY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to know if there is anything new in connection with the Shawkey Gold Mining Co. I heard that something was happening and as I have some shares am interested in the possibility of an early resumption of work.

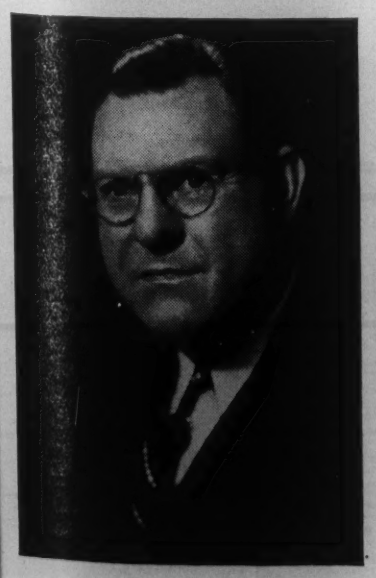
—G. J. M., Westmount, Que.

No new developments have taken place in the Shawkey Gold Mining situation, nor are any likely until times again become normal. I am officially informed that no effort is being made at present to raise finances for further exploration, but the property is being kept in good condition and when the time is opportune the directors can be expected to aggressively seek the funds required for a resumption of operations. Through the sale of the mill and some of the equipment the debts have been cleared off and sufficient cash on hand to keep the property in first class shape for reopening when the time comes.

Suspension of milling and mining operations over five years ago was forced by lack of ore and shortage of finances. The property however, is believed to have possibilities at depth and a program of exploration there is planned when times again become normal and finances are available. Early in 1939 the shareholders authorized a reorganization, as a means of raising finances but the putting into effect of this has been held in abeyance. Under the proposal the company's assets are to be acquired by a new company, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, for a consideration of 1,250,000 pooled shares, to be eventually distributed on the basis of one new for three now held.

The policy of the management is to conserve and maintain the property at a minimum of expense while present conditions continue and the equipment and buildings are being kept in good repair. Now that hydro power is available a substantial saving in power costs can be expected when operations are resumed. Diesel power has been used in the past.

C. G. HEWARD, K.C.,
recently elected to the Canadian Board of Directors of the Standard Life Assurance Company. Mr. Heward, a member of the law firm of Holden, Heward & Holden, Montreal, is also a director of the Bank of Montreal, Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Bovril (Canada) Limited, The British Metal Corporation (Canada) Limited, Consumers Glass Company Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, and Montreal, London and General Investors, Limited.



V. H. JENKINS, Vice-President and Director in charge of production of the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California, one of the most rapidly growing institutions in the business, who recently visited the company's branches in Canada from coast to coast, and who announced that the Occidental would shortly enter the accident and health field in this country. It now has $40,000,000 of life insurance in force in Canada and a total in force of $750,000,000.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28, 1942, lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

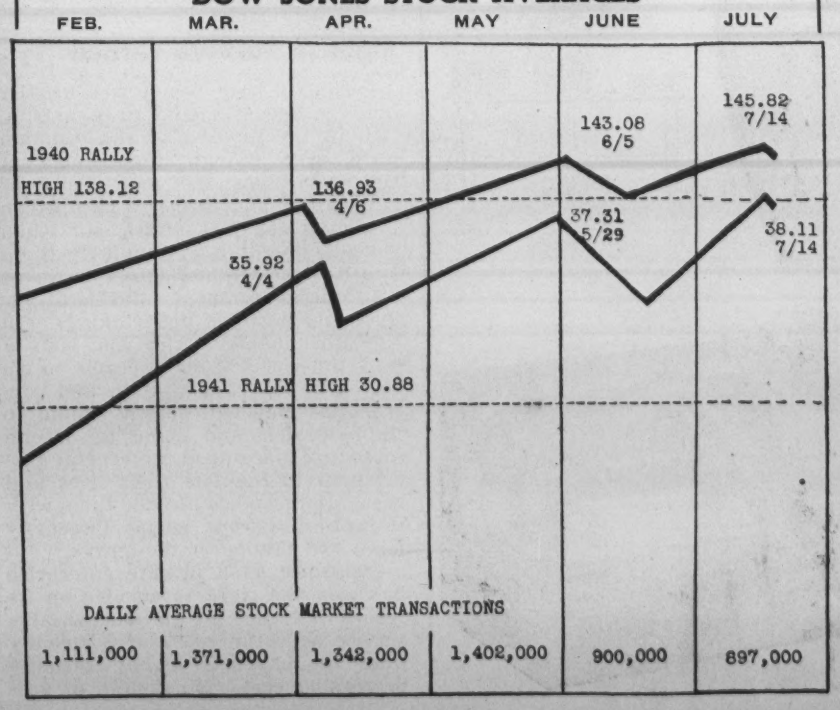
EVENTUAL CORRECTIVE RECESSION LIKELY TO BE GREATER FOR BEING POSTPONED

Some years back, in hotly debating, before the American Congress, a crisis in the domestic economy that raised his ire, the irreplaceable Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota remarked "that the time had now come to take the bull by the tail and look it straight in the face." Last week investors were allowed such a peek at the stock market bull when, for the sixth time since April 1942, the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, following a short-term recession, moved into new high ground. This development has engendered a wave of optimism throughout the board rooms of the country.

Should the rails, which have so far penetrated their late May peak only fractionally, now move on to a decisive or 1.01 point penetration, as would be disclosed by a close at or above 38.32, further general advance would be indicated. So long as the rails hold under the 38.32 closing figure, however, the market will bear close watching, as any recession carrying decisively under Industrials 138.79, Rails 34.77, with volume climbing, would suggest a reverse movement in the intermediate trend. Closes in both averages at or under 33.76 and 137.78 would signal such downside penetrations.

In the course of the fourteen and one-half month advance we have recorded the successive signals in the short-term movement by which the uptrend was first confirmed and subsequently reconfirmed. Each such signal is naturally nearer the final top than the preceding one and thus these confirmations grow progressively weaker in significance, the further a trend persists. The advance has now carried far enough to be subjected to a corrective downswing of 20 to 34 points. However, if the rails now confirm, as discussed above, the decisive strength already displayed in the industrial list, postponement of intermediate decline will be indicated, even though the potentialities of such decline will be greater in amplitude when, eventually, it does arrive.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

ABOUT INSURANCE

Free Enterprise vs. Regimentation

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While the free enterprise system of doing business is the only one which has stood the test of time over any lengthy period, it cannot be taken for granted that it will automatically be maintained in the future unless the public is convinced that it is a better one than any of the other plans now being put forward to replace or radically restrict it.

That is, the conviction must be established in the public mind that the increasing and not-to-be-denied demand for a better way of life and better living standards for the people generally can best be met by improving the existing system rather than by discarding it in favor of complete government regimentation or socialization of all business.

ALTHOUGH one of our objects in fighting this war is to end totalitarian government—and the enslavement of the people which accompanies it—in enemy and enemy-occupied countries, there is a danger that we may find ourselves, if we are not alert, in the grip of a bureaucratic system of our own making, and that instead of an improved democratic order we may have to face in the post-war period more government control, more regimentation, and more and more government monopolization of fields of activity hitherto reserved for development by private initiative until there is little or nothing left in business or industry of our so-called free enterprise system.

Thus, in our efforts to remove evils and abuses existing in the present social and economic order and to improve the lot of the masses by giving the government an ever-increasing control over our lives and business and social activities, our last state may be worse than our first, and ultimately we may find ourselves in the position from which, at great cost of blood and treasure, we are now endeavoring to extricate other peoples.

There are those—some in high places—who take the attitude that the only way in which the problems created by the operations of monopolies, combines, international cartels, etc., can be dealt with effectively is by the government taking them over and carrying them on as public ownership enterprises. When once a government starts a socialization program of this kind, however, there is no telling to what lengths it may go.

While the free enterprise system is the only one which has stood the test of time, it should not be taken for granted that no effort is necessary to ensure its continuance by convincing the public of its intrinsic advantages over any proposed socialistic plan of "production for use and not for profit," or the complete government regimentation of all business activity.

In countries where the people depend more and more upon the government to direct all their activities, and to provide them with economic security, as is the case in dictator states, the standard of living for the masses has been steadily lowered, because of the fact that political organisms have never created wealth-producing enterprises; every step forward in economic progress has been brought about by the voluntary effort of individuals.

Under the democratic system of government with freedom of enterprise, whatever may be its faults, the fact remains that the standard of living for the people generally has been steadily improving over a lengthy period of years. The increase in the country's national wealth and the diffusion of its benefits have been achieved almost entirely through the industry and thrift of individuals engaged in private enterprise.

Task to be Faced

There is not a doubt in the world that if those engaged in any form of private enterprise fully understood what the effect of the socialization of business and industry would be, they would spare no effort to prevent it. What regimentation they have to put up with now owing to the exigencies of war isn't a circumstance to what they would experience under a socialistic system of government, or under the further extension of the system of government control and operation of business in the post-war period. Government bureaucracy never decreases of its own volition but always increases.

Private enterprise institutions, of which insurance is one, are therefore faced with the task of bringing the people generally to a realization of the necessity of limiting the powers of the central government in the post-war period and of adopting policies of taxation which will enable these institutions to survive the readjustments required after the war. It is also imperative that the public should realize the necessity of avoiding inflation in every way possible.

It is the opinion of many careful observers that the attainment of these objectives is necessary if the battle for the survival of free enterprise and democratic government is to be successful. Losing out on any one of them, it is held, would be extremely serious, though there is no reason why they cannot all be attained provided a united effort is put forth and provided the war is over in a reasonable length of time.

Right to Survive Earned

During a war people are usually quite willing to submit to regimentation in the interest of the common good, even though they cannot at times see how the multiplicity of restrictions and forms to be filled in is aiding the war effort, but when peace comes it is not unlikely there will be a determined effort to throw off these government controls of our lives and business undertakings. On the other hand, if the war lasts a long time, people may become so accustomed to regimentation and control that they will quietly submit to its extension and come to depend more and more upon the central government to regulate their lives and occupations and to provide them with protection against social insecurity from the cradle to the grave.

Insurance as a private enterprise has won the right to survive on its record of furnishing an indispensable service over the years of a steadily improving character and at a steadily decreasing cost. No system of government insurance set up in the past could have been developed to anything like the extent to which insurance as a private enterprise has been developed, because the incentive would have been lacking, while the aggregate of the benefits and indemnities paid under such a government system would have been almost infinitesimal in comparison with the sums which have been paid out by private insurance institutions.

Now that insurance as a private enterprise has by capable and sound management reached a position where the volume of business transacted and its financial resources are great, there are certain socialistic politicians and bureaucrats who would like to bring it under their administration through the nationalization of various branches of the business. Of course the millions of insurance policyholders in the country would strenuously resist such a move if they understood what would likely happen to their interests if the management of the business were placed in the hands of such persons and taken away from the trained personnel who have brought insurance to its present eminence as an institution of financial strength and security.

It is felt in some quarters that insurance as a private enterprise is opposed to social security plans. At the recent annual meetings of the Royal Liverpool & London & Globe Companies, the chairman took occasion to set the matter in its correct light. With respect to Social Security, he said: "The underlying aim—the abolition of want—must command

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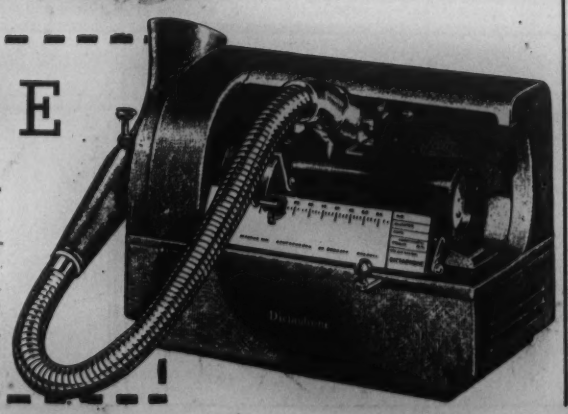

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universal sympathy. But when there are alternative methods of administration available, which involve no abandonment of the social aims, Parliament has surely not only a right but a democratic duty to examine them." He also said: "Insurance companies have built up a machine for administering benefits which is unexcelled in its smooth and practical efficiency." These are timely words and worthy of careful consideration by our legislators and the public.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know the amount of money received from the people of Ontario in each of the past two or three years by the life insurance companies doing business in this Province as premiums on policies and annuities and also the amounts paid during the same period under policy and annuity contracts as death claims, matured endowments, disability claims, payments to annuitants, dividends, etc.

—L. B. M., London, Ont.

According to Government figures, the total premiums received for policies and annuities from Ontario policyholders by the life insurance companies doing business in the Province were $105,939,410 in 1942, as compared with $98,632,013 in 1941, and $96,179,111 in 1940. The total disbursements to Ontario policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1942 under life policies were: death claims, $23,584,059; matured endowments, $9,207,256; surrender values, $13,734,855; disability claims, $1,077,824; dividends, $12,005,560; while under annuity contracts the total disbursements in 1942 were: payments to annuitants, $1,520,106; death benefits, $292,330; surrender values, $903,279; disability claims, $31,346; dividends, $110,583. Thus the total payments in respect of both life policies and annuities in 1942 were $62,467,098, as compared with $64,318,418 in 1941, and $69,123,939 in 1940.

Look Beyond the Short Swings!

(*Continued from Page* 31)

amplitude and duration, it would seem better policy to await a secondary reaction prior to extending positions.

Judged by the foregoing tabulation covering the 1932-37 upmovement, the current advance, now in its fourteenth month, with the industrial average, at 143, up by 50 points, or 54%, has gone a rather long way in terms of duration, an average distance in terms of points traveled, but somewhat less than an average distance if we use per cent movement as the measuring stick. Weighing these various factors, in conjunction with the two rules given in a preceding paragraph, it might be said that while there is nothing in the facts, themselves, to say that the market has or has not reached a peak for its first intermediate swing in the main direction, it has gathered sufficient body *to lend substantial intermediate risk* to full positions established or carried at this time.

Intermediate Sequence

If the market's *speculative sequence* be defined as its vulnerability to reverse movement, then the market's *intermediate* speculative sequence, at this time, or on further uninterrupted ten and twenty-point advances in the average, may be stated as follows. These calculations are made on the basis of the normal three-eighths to five-eighths corrective expectancy discussed above, and are in terms of the Dow-Jones closing industrial average.

If secondary decline starts	at 143	at 150	at 155	at 165
Normal limits of such decline	125/112	129/114	132/116	138/120
Per cent break from peak point	13 to 22	14 to 24	15 to 25	16 to 27
Per cent break from 143	13 to 22	10 to 20	8 to 19	4 to 16

The several points above were arrived at as follows. 143, of course, represents the recent level of the market and a figure just under the major congestion area referred to in the next sentence. 150 is a point within the six-month trading range of 152 to 144 that ran from November 1939 to May 1940, during which period some 117,000,000 shares changed hands. It would be unusual if the market plowed clear through this area without intermediate correction. 155 and 165 are points just above the aforementioned congestion area. It would be *more than unusual* if the market, assuming its ability to emerge above such trading range (and above the 1938/1939 high points were 165 achieved), were then to stage another big move without correction on top of the large uncorrected advance already achieved from April 1942.

Those actuarially inclined might find the above figures of interest. The investor, for instance, who is fully in stocks at this time and retains such position, risks a 13% to 22% shrinkage in his list if a secondary correction sets in here, a 10% to 20% shrinkage in the current or 143 value of his list (a larger shrinkage, of course, on its then value) if correction sets in at 150, an 8% to 19% shrinkage if correction sets in at 155, a 4% to 16% shrinkage if correction sets in at 165. On the other hand, he stands to gain 5% on an advance from 143 to 150, 8% on an advance to 155, and 15% on an advance to 165. This compares with a gain of 54% already established by the move from 92 in April 1942 to 143, recently made.

The above reasoning will further confirm why purchases at this time are inadvisable and why we feel it prudent for investors to progressively build up cash reserves during periods of strength by partial selling. Such cash acts as insurance against the current vulnerability of the market to intermediate correction, very much as fire insurance on a building acts as protection against the fire risk. Very few business men deny the value of fire protection as indicated by the large coverage that is written throughout the country. The market has its risks, too, as established by many years of experience, and it is well to hedge against them, where feasible, as in the current instance.

Anyone who has assurance of picking the exact top to an intermediate movement needs little protection of the above character. There are more losses by investors who tried to perform that impossible feat, however, and thus overstayed their welcome, than from almost any other source. The market goes up like a freight elevator but it generally comes down like a fast express. Thus it is easy to get locked in if you wait too long.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

OTTAWA has now joined directly in the discussion looking toward stabilization of finance and trade at the end of the present war. The suggestion has been advanced that a new monetary unit should be considered, in which member countries would subscribe 15 per cent of their quota *in gold*. The proposed international unit of currency would be backed by 137 1/17 grains of fine gold.

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Whereas London advocated a new monetary unit to ultimately provide for some $22,000,000,000, and Washington countered with a suggested $5,000,000,000, it is interesting to find the Ottawa view seeking intermediate ground with a suggested $8,000,000,000 as a beginning but with provision for later expansion to possibly $12,000,000,000.

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As time goes on and accordingly as discussion develops closer to the stage of probable action, it becomes increasingly evident that gold is to remain the anchor of finance as well as the yardstick of measurement of trade and commerce the world over.

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Governments involved to the hilt in financing the costliest war in the history of the world cannot be expected to encourage any discussion of an increase in the price of gold at this time.

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Later on, when governments are no longer compelled to finance for war, but, rather, find themselves face to face with paying the bill, the discussion of a higher price for gold might well find greater favor.

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The mill of 750 tons daily capacity at Hoyle Gold Mines which was destroyed by fire may not be replaced until the end of the war. The book value of the mill is understood to have been close to $200,000, fully covered by insurance. Hoyle Gold Mines is controlled by Ventures, Ltd., and Sudbury Basin Mines.

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Gold output from mines in the province of Quebec declined to 84,581 ounces during May, 1943, compared with 94,340 ounces in the corresponding month of 1942.

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Senator-Rouyn Mines has drawn a diamond drill core which indicates the downward extension of the rich branch oreshoot recently developed at the 1,125 ft. level. A core length of 22 ft. carries some $15 to the ton.

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Trading in the shares of leading Canadian gold mines such as Lake Shore Mines continues to be heavier in New York than in Canada. The indications are that American investors are steadily accumulating large interests in Canada's leading gold mines. Very little attention is being paid to the question of whether production this month or next may be up or may be down. American investors are seemingly disregarding present scale of operations, and, instead, are more correctly estimating what these mines may be able to do at such time as the war comes to an end and when workmen in abundance will be available again. There is promise of some of the gold mines being able to double and treble their current rates of profit,—and it is in this direction that American investors are setting their sights.

Canadian Workers *Speed* The Tanks

In this war of machines, Canadian factories are participating with force. Tanks, armoured vehicles, and many other needed war machines are streaming forth to carry the fight to the foes of freedom. Manpower is the greatest factor behind the production of machine power—labour and management, shoulder to shoulder, in a struggle to out-produce the Axis. Throughout Canada in hundreds of branches six thousand men and women of the Bank of Montreal are helping by war-time banking service.

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THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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B. C. Letter

Big-Town Troubles

BY P. W. LUCE

CONSTRUCTION of the Alaska Highway has brought prosperity and big-town troubles to the village of Fort St. John, far up in Northern British Columbia. An old trading post, it slumbered until stirred to life by the American invasion of roadbuilders and freighters, but it has been cashing in on the boom ever since.

All buildings are occupied. Barns, granaries, and poultry houses have been hauled in from nearby farms and remodelled to serve as homes. Transients wander from house to house seeking sleeping quarters. Tents are pitched on every vacant lot to serve as dwelling places or business establishments. Trailers from all parts of the United States complicate the problem of sanitation.

A year ago fresh eggs were fed to hogs because there was no way of getting them to market. Today eggs sell for higher prices than in the big cities down the coast.

Judge Eric Woodburn, of Prince George, who adjudicates rental cases under Wartime Prices Board regulations, recently heard 100 applications for relief in Fort St. John. He described profiteering there as "terrific", and detailed what he had done to curb it.

Reduced from $25 to $10 a month one room in a four-room house worth $830.

Reduced from $16 to $3.50 a 7 x 9 tent with wooden floor and sides.

Reduced from $60 to $25 the spare rooms of a farmhouse outside the village.

Reduced rooms from $50 to $15 single, or $20 double.

Reduced a one-room lean-to from $35 to $8.

Many of the landlords explained that they had rented rooms only after being importuned by applicants, and that in the majority of cases the tenants had set their own price.

Most of the other boom towns along the Alaska Highway have rentals much the same as Fort St. John, the only notable exception being Prince George.

The Waitress Shortage

British Columbia restaurateurs are having a tough time. What with rationing, price restrictions, a heavy labor turnover, and an alarming shortage of help, they probably have more worries than any other business men. Many cafes remain closed on Sundays and lock their doors at 8 p.m. daily so as to give the help much needed rest. A number of operators are considering opening only six hours a day, at meal times, and are deterred only by the fear that the congestion would only make matters worse.

A. Fedderson, secretary of the Vancouver Restaurant Owners' Association, says that the city cafes could use 400 more waiters and waitresses, cashiers, and kitchen employees. Experienced help is continually being lost to industries paying higher wages, and replacements through Selective Service are slow and unsatisfactory. There are now over 500 requests for waitresses on the files of the Women's Division of National Selective Service in Vancouver, and a proportionate number in Victoria.

Cafe operators suggest they be allowed to advertise for help, interview applicants, and then have satisfactory ones apply to Selective Service for permission to take the positions. They believe there is an untouched pool of potential restaurant help among women who are not exactly in need of work, though willing, but who refuse to waste hours going through the dreary routine exacted by Selective Service, and who might be sent to a dozen possible employers before they find a place they were willing to consider.

Many quick-service places, especially those that cater to night trade, are filling-in with part-time employees.

SOLVENCY OF ONTARIO THREATENED

Mr. Businessman... **Can you approve Either of these Groups?**

1. **Progressive Conservatives advocating a return to the days of deficits and staggering debt?**
2. **C.C.F. advocating the Socialization of natural resources, industry, and finance—plunging Ontario into hopeless debt?**

Or Mr. Businessman.. **Do you Prefer to Keep Ontario Solvent?**

SOUND AND ABLE FINANCING

The business of the Province of Ontario now operates on a budget of $100,000,000.00 and expenditures have been met out of current revenue ever since the Liberals took over the management.

The deficit of $30,000,000 that marked the last year of Conservative administration would become fifty millions, according to estimates on the present election promises of the Progressive-Conservative party.

Last year the surplus was $15,000,000 on Ordinary Account alone and the net debt was reduced by another $11,000,000.00.

THAT'S KEEPING ONTARIO SOLVENT

In addition there was an average over the past eight years of $9,000,000.00 a year of actual financial benefits to the municipalities through subsidies, and the provincial assumption of the municipalities' share of King's Highway, Mothers' Allowances, etc.

SOLVENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES RESTORED

By 1934, scores of Ontario Municipalities were in dire financial straits—38 of them bankrupt . . . $108,000,000.00 in default, or over a fifth of the entire municipal debt . . . due partly to the depression, partly due to Conservative Government that added to the Municipalities' burdens.

From 1934 to 1943, the 38 municipalities have been brought out of default, the municipal debt reduced by over $200,000,000.00 and not a dollar of principal lost.

Thanks to the guidance and co-operation of the Liberal Administration, the municipalities are not only solvent once again but are also in a powerful position to meet postwar problems.

No Extra Taxation in Wartime

That's the Nixon Government policy. Ontario will continue to live within its income. When there are surpluses, the citizens will benefit from them.

VOTE LIBERAL

Postwar Planning

Post-war plans to keep Ontario prosperous are well advanced in every department of the provincial service . . . they will be administered by men who have demonstrated their sense of financial responsibility. Keep practical Harry C. Nixon at the wheel of state.